

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1907.

大拜禮

號九月一十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 15,550,000

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKYO. CHEFOO.  
Kobe. YIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWOHWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

#### Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

#### On Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months ..... 4% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 3% " "  
" 3 " ..... 2% " "

TAKAO TAKAMACHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [17]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$3,000,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.  
LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.  
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.  
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE  
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description  
of Banking and Exchange Business,  
receives Money in Current Account at the  
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts  
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3% " "  
" 3 " 2% " "

#### No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.  
W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

#### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.  
BRANCHES:  
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow.  
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin  
Tientsin Yokohama

#### FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft  
Deutsche Bank  
S. Bleichroeder  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne  
J. H. Stern  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank  
Muenchen.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.  
The Union of London and Smith's Bank,  
LIMITED.

#### DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

#### ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (417,000).

#### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.  
BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,  
Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Cherbon,  
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap,  
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Koin-  
Radja (Achep), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,  
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,  
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,  
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,  
New York, San Francisco, &c.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents  
in the East, on the Continent, in  
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and  
transacts banking business of every description.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily  
balances.  
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.  
Do. 6 do. 3% do.  
Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th Jan. 1907. [20]

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... \$11,750,000

#### STERLING

£1,000,000 at 2/ = \$10,000,000  
Silver ..... \$11,750,000

#### RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Kekwick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq. E. Shollin, Esq.

R. Goets, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Leaman, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

#### MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

#### INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Deposits may transfer at their option  
balances of 100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

#### For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1813

#### HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £800,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £800,000

#### INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

### NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS-BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

#### ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (1,125,000).

Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund ..... Fl. 2,112,570.36 (176,048).

#### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang,  
Indramajoo, Bandjeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan,  
Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang,  
Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo,  
Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

#### BANKERS:

London: [The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.  
(Swiss Bankverein).]

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
Letters of Credit payable in all important places  
of the world and transacts every description of  
Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 1% per  
annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

J. BORTJE,  
Manager.

15, Des Vieux Road Central. [19]

## Notice of Firm.

### INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR.

and

### EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

### GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for  
the above Company, we shall be  
pleased to give any information as to rates of  
passage, &c. in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [707]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI MOJI KOBÉ & SVRIA ..... About 10th } Freight and  
YOKOHAMA ..... Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R. } Nov. } Passage.

SHANGHAI ..... MALTA ..... About 15th } Freight and  
Capt. R. A. Peters ..... Nov. } Passage.

LONDON, &c. via usual Ports {ARCADIA ..... 16th Nov. } See Special  
of Call ..... Capt. A. L. Valentini ..... Noon. } Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. [3]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## GENUINE BARGAIN SALE.

ENLARGEMENT OF OUR

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE ARE OFFERING OUR COMPLETE NEW SEASON'S DELIVERY OF

## AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS

AT 25% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

This affords a really excellent opportunity for Ladies to obtain absolutely NEW GOODS  
at exceptionally low prices and much less than in London.

Stock comprises:—Large selection of latest styles in—HATS, COSTUMES, SKIRTS,  
BLOUSES, COATS, HOSIERY, RUFFLES, BOOTS and SHOES, BELTS, UMBRELLAS,  
&c. &c.

Sale Commences MONDAY, 4th NOVEMBER.

Closes 14th NOVEMBER.



Telephone  
No. 75.

### CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [138]

### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

## STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 10th November,

THE Company's Steamship

### "SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Meals and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare ..... \$4.00

" " " on the following day ..... \$5.00

" Single " ..... 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and  
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the  
returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. [161]

## Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of

China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is  
Known, the public will  
have no further com-  
plaint as to their milk  
supply."

For Sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [30]



### THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT-MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

LADIES COME AND SEE 25,000 FRANCS WORTH OF

NEW GOODS.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION. [39]

## CHAMPAGNE.

### G. H. MUMM & CO.

## THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of  
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,  
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the  
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole  
agents.

[545]

## Hotels.

GO TO

## CONNAUGHT HOTEL

and enjoy a musical hour, Sunday evenings.

DINNER 7.30 to 9.30 P.M.

Price - - \$1.25

Music by The Calcutta String Band. [749]

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager.

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### VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKIN).

SHAMKIN, CANTON.

On the British Consession.

H. HAYNES,  
Manager.

### MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praia Grande.

Capt. T. AUSTIN,  
Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND

TOURISTS.

Wm FARMER, Proprietor.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the Tram Terminus, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [10]



Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
"POWAN," 2,338 " " " " H. I. Black.  
"FATSHAN," 2,360 " " " " C. V. Lloyd (At Dock).  
"KINSHAN," 2,095 " " " " B. Branch.  
"HEUNGSHAN," 2,098 " " " " R. D. Thomas.  
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9.30 P.M. from Company's Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.  
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.  
"SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " " G. F. Morrison.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from QUEEN'S STREET WHARF, WEST (except Mondays from DOUGLAS WHARF) and at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.  
On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.  
The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.  
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain W. Reynolds (In Dock).  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 P.M.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,888 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.  
"NANNING," 1,869 " " " " Mackinnon.  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. Hongkong, 31st October, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloons, Accommodation, and are Lighted throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING. For further information apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO. BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departures from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departures from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.  
For further particulars, please apply to—BARRETTO & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Oil Bells. Bath Rooms attached to each Room. Telephone Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG, Telephone No. 14.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alloys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management. O. I. OWEN, Proprietor.

Immigration.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 76 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama Harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Ligsters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 106, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Kiebers, Scotts, A. J. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAMERS		TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAMAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Embill	WEDNESDAY, 9 A.M., 11th Nov., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SACHSEN" Capt. Woltemas	About THURSDAY, 14th Nov., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. Kirchner	About TUESDAY, 19th Nov., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. v. Blosse	THURSDAY, Noon, 21st Nov., 1907.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, Noon, 5th Dec., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIMAHI	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Dec.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Dec.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Dec.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will call at all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDING, 1st floor, Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

Dentistry.

TSEI TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARAGUIA STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1904.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

THE EUROPEAN POLICEMAN.

He is generally Irish, and is a good sort. The "Paddy" usually comes from the Royal Irish Constabulary, and so has a good knowledge of police duties before he arrives, otherwise the recruit joins from the country, and a few from the Navy and Army. He has to be something of a lawyer, a drill instructor, a regulator of traffic, a detective and a little bit of everything. He has a splendid opportunity of studying human nature and sometimes he is even a philosopher. He comes out from home in a batch—very young—and looks, like most of us on arrival, rather green and awkward when he lands in a heavy black suit wearing a tweed cap or a bowler. He is taken before the C. P. O., is sworn in before a Police Magistrate, and then he gets measured for his uniform. When it is finished, he is put on street duty and studies Malay and later we see him on Cavenagh Bridge with a couple of Sikhs, and in the Square. He lives meanwhile at Police Bazaar and the "sheepish" look soon wears off after mixing with the Sergeants and Inspectors. If he does not commit any dereliction of duty and has had a fair education he soon gets made a Lance-Sergeant, which means he draws a considerable pay, but does a Sergeant's work! He now takes an interest in his work, and after a few months qualifies as an Inspector, passing in law, police duties, and drill. But he is not promoted till a vacancy occurs.

As an Inspector or acting Inspector, he is an officer of some experience and much responsibility. He has charge of a whole division of the island, and has a Sergeant (sometimes two) and constables under him. He is responsible for a large tract of land—from Orchard Road to Woodlands (opposite Johore) or from Rochore to Changi. He lives in a big station (upstairs) and has seven or eight smaller stations in his district. He goes round in the small hours of the morning, takes statements, inquires into reports, investigates crimes, traces criminals, raids gamblers and counterfeiters, keeps an eye on bad characters and conducts cases in the Police Court. Sometimes he finds time for football or cricket.

Although very hard worked, he is of a cheerful disposition and is often witty. He is keen on playing tricks on his brother officers and during the hottest hours of the day, he has been known to adjourn to "Madras Bob's" or "Pan Hock's," and quench his thirst with long "shandys" or big draughts of iced beer. When an officer gets promoted or obtains a reward for a smart piece of work he has to "stand his hand." He is a generous sort of a fellow and spends most of the little money he gets in entertaining his comrades. His small pay is a very sore point, and the thing he looks forward to is the time when he can retire and live on his pension. Those will be halcyon days indeed! A small farm or a cosy inn.

He is an independent nature, and the only god he knows is the C. P. O. The Irish Inspector is very amusing sometimes, and the tale is still remembered of the Marine Inspector who was reporting to the Chief Police Officer a murder which had occurred in his division. When he had given details, the C. P. O. asked, "What was the motive?" A noise sort replied, "Patsy, and then wondered why the other men smiled. He is generally very kind to the natives under him, especially Malays, and although he "males" them frequently, seldom brings them before the C. P. O. The smartest of him is put in charge of the detective station; and then he is much worried. The whole island is directly under his keen eyes. What he absolutely loathes is a burglary in a European house at Tanglin. A howl goes up, and everyone wants to know where the police were—and the "glap" inspector catches it! If he could he would hang every burglar caught at Tanglin. If the residents at Tanglin only knew how he curses them for their carelessness in leaving their houses open at night, and allowing the "boys" to entertain scores of friends! There is one smart "glap" officer who is positive that there are over five hundred unemployed Hyllans living in Tanglin. He can keep secrets too! When a budding tusk bear has a wild and loses his gold watch and chain and silver cigarette case, the glap officer gets it back for him and keeps the matter quiet.

When there is trouble, with the Chinese coolies, and fighting to be done, you get a chance of seeing what a plucky fellow the European policeman is. Then he is on duty night and day for a whole week at a time. Immediately a crowd begin throwing bricks, bats he charges them with a few Malays and Sikhs and scatters them. He really seems to enjoy "bailing" the rioters more than anything else, and says he only had his own way he would shoot the whole lot, but his kindness betrays his ferocity. Paddy does not mind who the enemy is so long as he can get a scrap, and once I saw him force his way into a coolie lodging house in Wanyang Street and dash up a narrow staircase to the rescue of the Protector of Chinese. The coolies had refused to surrender that official and said they would cut his throat. They waited at the top of a small trap door with clubs and poles. The police fired a couple of shots and then charged and there were many broken heads among the Chippies.

When he becomes Chief-Inspector he is a very important officer, and becomes staid. As an Assistant-Superintendent of Police his training is of much use to him, but he is then neither fish nor flesh. There are a few black sheep in every fold, but taken altogether the European policeman is a man of whom we are all very proud.—J. F. in Singapore Free Press.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907.

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TO LET.

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VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience peace that as night succeeds the day, this may be more certainly secured by a course of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 3.

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All communications intended for publication in the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The Hongkong Press Building, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1907.

OUR NEIGHBOURS.

Chinese immigration to the Philippine Islands is a question which has aroused many discussions in the Press and among individuals, and, for one, we have always maintained that without Chinese labour the country can never be so developed as its resources demand. Some of the Americans resident in Manila have held that by Filipino labour alone the mineral and agricultural wealth which is undoubtedly possessed by the Islands could, or rather would, be developed by the Filipinos themselves and arguments to the contrary have been vigorously rejected. Now, a Filipino member of the new Philippine Assembly, which was opened under exceptionally favourable auspices, has shown his economic acumen by presenting what may be termed a draft Bill to the Assembly which practically argues that without the introduction of Chinese labour the whole scheme of expansion of the Islands is bound to fail. Irrespective of the merits of the "petition," as it is properly called, it shows that the intelligent and progressive natives of the country have realized the impossibility of opening up the rich agricultural lands of the interior unless they are assisted by outside aid, which means, of course, the labour which China can provide. At one of the meetings of the Assembly the petition to which we would draw attention was introduced. It was brought in by a member who should be a Filipino, or at any rate a Spaniard, by his name, Pedro Alejandro Paterno, who represents Laguna, and who is himself a Nationalist. Under this draft Bill or petition the United States Congress is to be asked to repeal the present immigration law and to substitute another, which its sponsor has named. It is "a petition for the preparation

of a Chinese immigration law for the encouragement of agriculture, industry and commerce and for the increase of the productive population and for the increase of taxes on the one hand and the reduction of the cedular tax on the other." The proposed law itself will not bear scrutiny in our opinion, because it has apparently been based on a variety of the immigration laws which apply particularly to countries where the Chinese immigration question has been directed by political influences rather than economic needs. That fact does not in the slightest degree detract from its value. It is based on the sound principle that if labour is not forthcoming on the spot it must be obtained elsewhere. According to the petition to Congress all Chinese who desire to go to the Philippine Islands should present a petition to the American Consulate nearest to their places of residence, depositing the amount necessary to cover the cost of cablegrams to be sent by the Consul to the Government of the Philippine Islands, announcing the receipt of the petition. Then the Governor-General is supposed to send a form which has to be filled up stating that the applicant is over 18 years of age, and is desirous of devoting himself to commercial, industrial or agricultural pursuits and will be amenable to the laws of the Philippines. He has to pay one hundred pesos as a sort of admission fee, and "Chinese who come into the Philippines to engage in business will pay a fee of P1,000, those who engage in industry P500 and those who engage in agriculture or in day labour P50." That is to say, that every labourer, the man that is wanted to till the soil, to work on the railways, to construct the roads, has to pay a hundred and fifty pesos, besides the cable consular fees, before he can gain entrance into the land which, we believe, is filled with milk and honey. That proposal, we would submit, with all the diffidence of outsiders, is out of the question. An ordinary coolie, the man behind the plough, the essential, could never afford such a sum, and no captain of labour would be willing to risk the two or three hundred pesos necessary for his entrance. If he did he would violate the law in respect of contract labour and, also, if he did, he might obtain the assistance of a Chinese subject who was not a coolie, but preferred to pay the smallest amount required under the law. In other words, a man of business might enter the Islands under the guise of a day labourer in order to save his \$900 or more. That may seem wildly improbable, but the fact remains that the attempt might be made. The point of the proposed ordinance is that agricultural labourers are necessary for the development of the country, and the best class of those who pertain to the soil recognize it. Not only they, but those who are their representatives and are presumably voicing their own and their constituents' convictions. An agriculturalist or the owner of a mine, requiring at least a hundred or even a thousand workmen would never dream of advancing the amount necessary to obtain the Chinese labour which is urgently required if the Philippines are to become self-supporting. The labourers themselves could not produce the money, and the effect of the law would be nil. But we take it that such is not the intention of the introducer. What he wants is to promote, primarily, the agricultural interests of the Islands and to obtain labour for that purpose, and cheap labour at that. The towkays and taipans and all the other magnates of Chinese commerce and industry can fend for themselves; the coolie is impotent, and when it comes down to the bedrock it is the coolie, the man who is under direction, the actual producer of wealth, who is wanted, and whose presence will be the major factor in the success of the Philippines. As it stands, the law will never achieve that result; it will never bring coolies by the hundreds and thousands to the country which of all others is clamorous for labour, which as the Filipino delegate understands, cannot be found in the Islands. Who made the tin mines in the Malay States the notable adventure they are but the coolie labourers; and who will make the Philippines a source of untold wealth but the Chinese tillers of the soil. The mines, also, want men; for the mineral deposits of the Islands are known to be great and valuable. And it is a Filipino member of the Assembly who sees this fact and is acting upon it, when he suggests what may be termed the unrestricted immigration of Chinese. That by itself is a testimony to the value of the semblance of representative government which has been granted to the native race, and an acknowledgment of the force of an argument which we have ever maintained. There is another section to which attention may be called. It reads: "Every captain of a ship that brings to the Philippines a Chinese immigrant shall, on anchoring in any harbour or in the Bay of Manila, present to the director of the Bureau of Chinese immigration a manifest setting forth the name of each immigrant, his form of conditions, and the American Consul, and the sum of P100 as fee for the entrance of each Chinese and the amount of fee for each classification of

which the Chinese belongs, whether a merchant, industrial or agricultural. The Captain who shall not be provided with the manifest, above mentioned, shall not be allowed to land any Chinese immigrant and should he do so he and the steamship company and consignee of the ship shall pay a fine of P5,000 or suffer one year in prison or both, in the discretion of the judge." Such a condition might be all very well in America or Australia, but it is absurd in a country which abounds China. Notwithstanding all its defects, the proposed petition is sound and important. It implies the future prosperity of the Philippines, a prosperity in which Hongkong hopes to share, and an evidence of the erstwhile dormant acuteness of the Filipino intellect to the needs of the country.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LANCE-SERGEANT William Pitt has been appointed sanitary inspector, vice Police Sergeant McKay on leave.

We note that the Kaiping coal of the C. E. & M. Co. is in demand at Hankow where their s.s. *Hiangy*, recently took a whole cargo from Chinwangtao.

FROM Pretoria it is wired that Lieutenant Clark of the Yorkshire Regiment, Lieut. Herring of the Royal Engineers, and an ex-civilian (?) named Dickson have been arrested in connection with the desecration of President Kruger's grave. They have been admitted to bail in five hundred pounds each. - *Singapore Free Press*.

THE *Manila Times* of 2nd inst. says: - Dr. Musgrave left on the steamship *Rubi* this morning, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Interior, to proceed to Hongkong and endeavour to trace out the source of the cattle infection which has resulted in great loss to the cattle importers recently. He will try to enter into some arrangement with the colonial authorities by which only such cattle as may be entirely free from previous contact with diseased animals may be shipped to this port from Hongkong.

By kind permission of Captain and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. *Hudford* will play at the *al fresco* fete, in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to be held in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-morrow evening.

PROGRAMME.  
1. March - "The Godfather's Farewell" - Blankenburg  
2. Overture - "Light Cavalry" - Suppe  
3. Selection - "Cavalleria Rusticana" - Mascagni  
4. Waltz - "Angels" - Paschke  
5. Fantasia - "Neapolitan Songs" - Pavesi  
6. Polka - "Les Premier Pas" - Coste.  
God Save the King.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, 1907, as certified by the managers of the respective banks: -

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, National Bank of China, Limited, etc., etc.	\$3,088,168	\$5,000,000
	13,874,731	10,000,000
Total, etc., etc.	\$4,962,899	\$15,000,000

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.  
Sir, - As some misapprehension seems to have occurred in connection with the correction appearing in the local press of the reported proceedings at the recent annual meeting with regard to Mr. A. R. Lowe's non-election, we have pleasure in stating that Mr. Lowe was appointed auditor of the 1907 year's accounts during the absence of Mr. W. H. Pitts, and in view of the latter's expected return to the Colony before the 1907 accounts will be ready for audit, Mr. Lowe did not, as the report attached to the annual statement of accounts clearly shows, seek re-election. We are, etc., JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 8th November, 1907.

FIRE AT CANTON.

THIRTY-FIVE HOUSES QUITTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th November.  
At midnight yesterday, a fire broke out in a samshu shop close to the Sai Chi Bridge, in Hanam. The flames burst fiercely, and before the fire could be brought under control, about twenty houses on the side of the river, where the fire originated, were destroyed. Sparks then ignited some houses on the opposite side, which spread to another portion of the street. About fifteen houses in all on this side were burnt. It is ascertained that the total number of buildings destroyed is not less than thirty-five, besides several others have been seriously damaged. The fire was eventually got under control at half-past three o'clock in the morning. Fortunately the wind at the time was not strong. The fire brigade did not reach the scene until an hour after the outbreak.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

HONGKONG'S LOYALTY.

TROOP REVIEW AT HAPPY VALLEY.

That Hongkong is ever ready to show its loyalty when the occasion demands it was clearly demonstrated to-day - the 56th birthday of our gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Truly regal weather favoured the occasion for the rejoicing. Bright colours fluttered all over the shipping in the harbour and from many private and business houses in the city. The warships in port were all brilliantly decorated, as were the other foreign men-of-war. Looking down from the heights at the harbour, dotted over with cruisers, gun-boats, liners, tramps, launches and many cargo-boats, all dressed for the occasion, the hunting, fluttering to a gentle breeze, flashing bright hues in the sunshine, the picture was indeed impressive.

The main feature of the day was the military display, which was held at Happy Valley, under the auspices of his Excellency the Governor, at which all the troops in the city assembled. The crowd that assembled there was the largest ever seen at Happy Valley.

Owing to the presence of the fleet in port it was expected that the Navy would be represented, but this was not so, and many regretted the absence of the handymen, whose swaggers on the field is so greatly appreciated.

The review was fixed for 9.45 o'clock, but long before that hour the roads leading to the race-course were jammed with a crowd making their way to the ground. The troops were crowded, even standing room could not be secured, while rickshaws were at a premium. The continuous clatter of wheels, the clanging of tramcar bells, the excited yell of the coolies when vehicles were held immovable in a crowd, were deafening. Arriving at the Valley, a most pleasing picture came to view. The variegated and ever-changing colouring of the crowd, at around the grounds seemed like an endless kaleidoscopic pattern; the bright sun mer dresses of the ladies, the gaily-hued robes of the Chinese gentlemen and their ladies, the sparkle of steel, matched with the uniforms of the officers, gave a vivacity and brightness to the scene. The troops arrived on the scene, with bands playing, some time before the hour fixed for the review, and marched to their respective positions. Shortly before ten o'clock, his Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard arrived on the field with his staff and took up a position facing the centre of the line, while the Royal Standard was hoisted, and the salute given by the assembled troops. His Excellency was dressed in a grey frock coat and top hat, and was mounted on a beautiful black horse. The troops were then inspected, at the termination of which his Excellency returned to the starting base, and the firing of the feu de joie, and the playing of a bar of the National Anthem were gone through, the guns of the Indian artillery joining in. Three cheers for the King were then called for, and it was given with such enthusiasm that the shouts of the crowds echoed down the Valley. The troops then marched past the starting base, while the Bands of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment, the 11th Infantry and the 21st Mahrattas played appropriate marches to the advent of each corps. The troops returned to their original positions, the National Anthem was struck up and the parade ended.

The return journey from Happy Valley was even more animated than the rush out, "blocks" being frequent and progress slow. Fortunately no accidents occurred, thanks to the able way in which Chief Inspector Baker, Inspector Gurnley and their men handled the traffic. As mid-day approached, the congested traffic eased down, and the streets of the city regained their normal aspect, as the inhabitants returned to the homes, tired with the excitement and the heat. During the forenoon a goodly number of residents and the consular body called at Government House to pay their respects. At noon the guns from the ships thundered out their salute for the occasion and the joyous detonations were repeated by the foreign warships.

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SEDITION IN SEOUL.

On September 5th there was posted in the British Consulate at Shanghai a new Order in Council applicable to British subjects in the Far East. This Order in Council, which included an amendment of the Principal Order affecting seditious conduct, had received the Royal Assent as far back as the 11th February of this year, and where it had been lying between that date and the date it was at Shanghai we do not know. However, the date of publication is not of much importance, though it is somewhat curious to note that the Order was posted in Shanghai on September 5th, and presumably on or about the same date in Seoul, while the first incriminated article in the prosecution of Mr. Bethell at Seoul is dated the 3rd of the same month. Our readers will have pursued the report of the proceedings at Seoul, where Mr. Bethell was charged before the British Consul-General, at the instance of the British Consul, with publishing certain articles or paragraphs in the *Korea Daily News* and its Korean offshoot "that might be apprehended to cause a breach of the public peace and incite the people to rise against the Government." Now this is a serious charge, and seeing that the punishment involves the deposit of heavy security or deportation, it is clear that the trial should have been conducted with the closest regard for legal forms and the fullest opportunity for defence on the part of the accused. We are quite sure that it was the wish of the British authorities in Seoul that this should be done. But, so far as we can learn neither the British Consul-General, Mr. Cockburn, nor the British Consul, Mr. Holmes, has any judicial experience, while it was impossible for Mr. Bethell to obtain legal assistance in a place like Seoul. Consequently, if we are to judge by the

report which appeared in the *Korea Daily News* and was reproduced in our columns, the case appeared to have been conducted in a very loose way. It may be, of course, that as Mr. Bethell was conducting his defence and possibly taking notes for his paper at the same time, the report has suffered from compression. However this may be, what must strike everybody who reads what has been published is the inadequacy of the evidence to support the charge. Two or three witnesses were called who testified to the existence of unrest among the Koreans; also that there was strong anti-Japanese feeling among them, that the Japanese population of Seoul was so many thousands, that a certain force of Japanese troops was maintained in Seoul, and that H.I.H. the Crown Prince was on his way to visit the Korean capital. Exactly in what way this bore upon the charge against Mr. Bethell is not clear. After the major part of the evidence had been given, the Judge made a remarkable statement. He said (we quote from the *Korea Daily News*): - "The Court has now before it the documentary evidence in the case (copies of the *Korea Daily News* and *Dai Han Mai Il Shinpo*), and the evidence of Mr. Komatz, but the evidence does not satisfy the Court, and Bishop Turner will again be called upon to testify."

Now the additional evidence given by Bishop Turner amounted to this: that there existed a strong and widespread feeling against the Japanese; that there was a force of Japanese troops in Seoul, but he could not say how many; that there was a large number of Japanese residents in Seoul, estimated at between eight and ten thousand; that there had been fighting in the interior between the people and the Japanese soldiers and police; and that the Crown Prince was said to be coming to Korea. The only other evidence given for the prosecution subsequent to the Judge's remark consisted of formal proof of publication of the articles against which complaint had been laid.

What there was in this evidence to satisfy the Judge, who previous to its delivery had stated that he was not in a position to say, to us the evidence seems altogether remote from the case. Moreover, no attempt or only a faint-hearted attempt seems to have been made to trace any direct or indirect connection between the incriminated articles and the unrest in Korea. True, Mr. Komatz, an official in the Residency-General, gave evidence that the publications "seem to me to tend to provoke breaches of the peace and I am under the impression that the ill feeling against the Japanese and on the part of the Koreans has been caused by the writings in these two papers." But, as the Judge rightly said, "impressions" are not evidence. This was, however, the nearest approach to testimony showing any connection between the articles and Korean unrest which appears in the report. It did not satisfy the Judge, and how or in what way the Judge was ultimately satisfied, does not appear. Unfortunately the *Korea Daily News* has not yet reproduced the Court finding in full, while the *Seoul Times*, the other paper published in English in the Korean capital, has not said a word about the prosecution or conviction. From telegrams in Japanese papers, however, it appears that Mr. Bethell was found guilty by the Court of publishing articles likely to cause a breach of the peace and was ordered to deposit a sum of three thousand yen as security against a repetition of the offence or be deported.

Whatever may have been the offence committed by Mr. Bethell, the proceedings at the trial cannot be regarded as very satisfactory. At the outset of the case Mr. Bethell asked who was the real complainant, and the Consul-General replied that he could not answer the question at that stage of the proceedings, but he might do so subsequently. Later on Mr. Bethell asked Mr. Holmes at whose instance the charge was laid, but the British Consul, who prosecuted, refused to answer, and he was supported in his refusal by the Judge. A further question as to whether the prosecution was at the instance of the Korean Government was also disallowed. This appears most unjust, as the knowledge of the real prosecutor must make considerable difference in conducting the defence. We think it is most improbable that the conviction will be upheld by the Supreme Court at Shanghai. Nor do we understand how the case comes to be tried at Seoul, seeing that the Supreme Court sits at Shanghai and the Order in Council distinctly says: "No jurisdiction under this Article (relating to sedition) shall be exercised except by the Supreme Court." The clause in the Principal Order in Council, now substituted by the above, was even more emphatic, being to the effect that "an offence against this Article shall not be tried except by the Supreme Court." Under any circumstances we assume that the case will go to the Supreme Court at Shanghai before any order is issued on the finding, and it will be interesting to learn the value that Court sets upon the evidence.

The whole prosecution seems to us a serious mistake, whether from the point of view of the British or the Japanese authorities. Those who hold that the Japanese have been guilty of many unjust deeds and unfair proceedings in Korea will be convinced that the Government is merely desirous of closing the mouth of an independent critic, while the friends of Japan will have difficulty in allaying such a suspicion. We can only regret that the British Government should allow itself to be made the medium of a Press prosecution. If the Japanese Government sincerely believes that the existence of the *Korea Daily News* in English and Korean makes it difficult to govern the peninsula, it is surely powerful enough on its own initiative to take measures of protection. The British Government has hitherto stood as the champion of free speech and a free Press. England has been the asylum whence much literature that certainly merited the term revolutionary has been disseminated. It is therefore all the more remarkable that an Order in Council applying to British residents in the Far East should be amended, without any intimation to Parliament, in order to provide machinery for crushing a small journal in Seoul which is in bad odour with the Japanese Government. - *Japan Chronicle*.

Telegrams.

[Reuter.]

The Kaiser's Visit to England. London, 7th November. As a result of urgent representations of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Kaiser has agreed to accompany the Kaiser on his visit to England.

The Threatened Railway Strike. In spite of the ballot on the 4th instant, the railway dispute has been settled by the adoption of a system of conciliation and arbitration on the questions of wages and hours.

The San Francisco Elections. The San Francisco elections have resulted in the return of the reform party.

Later.

The Financial Situation. The drain of gold to America continues, notwithstanding the increase of the Bank rate to 7 per cent., which increase is partially counteracted by the good effect of the settlement of the railway dispute. The French Bank rate has been raised from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.

Lau ch o the "Superb".

H.M.S. *Superb*, the latest battleship of the *Dreadnought* type, has been launched at Ljswick.

British Trade. Her imports and exports of the United Kingdom show increases of £3,025,054 and £5,085,189, respectively.

The imports of grain and flour have increased by £3,000,000, and the exports of manufactured goods has increased by £3,750,000, of which latter £1,000,000 is in cotton fabrics.

SIAM RICE CROP.

HIGHLY ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

We are having a very late rainy season in Bangkok, and if the rice harvest is not abundant in most paddy growing districts, it will not be for want of water. Prospects are highly encouraging for an abundant harvest this year, where it was feared a few months ago that the crops would be a failure. It would be well if we had more experiments made with regard to rice growing in Siam where the climate and soil are so congenial. With the introduction of modern farming implements, in the way of labour-saving machinery, the cultivation of rice could be greatly extended and developed. The introduction of such labour-saving machinery has met with the most beneficial results in other rice-growing countries of the Far East, and it would be of the greatest advantage if we had similar means of cultivation introduced in Siam. It would mean a doubling of the area of rice growing land, a consequent increase of revenue and a great source of wealth to the inhabitants.

New rice seed should be also introduced in order to improve the quality of rice. This has been done with very satisfactory results in other neighbouring countries. Burmah and Java rice have been introduced into Cochinchina with very excellent results. All sorts of Burmah and Java grain grown in Cochinchina proved much superior to the native grain, and it is only the paddy of one district, Gocong, that equalled the imported rice.

Such experiments should prove equally successful in Siam where the same seed is, sown year after year, under the same conditions. By careful attention to the selection of good seed the quality of rice could be also greatly improved in Siam. - *Siam Free Press*.

THE QUEEN'S APPEAL FOR THE CRIPPLES.

SYMPATHETIC LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Queen Alexandra has given her emphatic support to the Lord Mayor's Cripples Fund. On 26th Sept. Sir William Walker received the following autograph letter from her Majesty: -

Copenhagen, 24 Sept. 1907.  
Dear Lord Mayor, I have heard with great satisfaction the result of the fete which was held during the summer in aid of the Lord Mayor's Cripples Fund, and am much interested to learn that a special effort is now to be made to raise the additional sum of £2,000, which is still required to complete the fund for the home and foreign legation. I am most sincerely that this sum, which is so essential to the success of the undertaking, will be given by the many kind people who are interested in so good a cause, and that you personally will have the satisfaction, before leaving office, of knowing that your lifetimes efforts on behalf of these poor suffering children will, with God's blessing, be crowned with perfect success, and that everything that can possibly be done to alleviate their condition and conduce to their ultimate cure, has been successfully accomplished. Believe me, your sincerely, ALEXANDRA.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

Her Majesty has become the president of a league called "The Queen Alexandra League of Children to Help Poor Crippled Children," and contributed £1,000 towards it. The league is being formed in connection with and on behalf of the Lord Mayor's Cripples Fund.

SHIPPING AND MAHS.

Indian (*Lahore*) 10th inst.  
French (*Polynesian*) 11th inst.  
German (*Sachsen*) 12th inst., p.m.  
American (*China*) 15th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 17th inst.  
The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kumak* sailed for Yokohama for Tacoma on 7th inst.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Wakasa Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 8th inst. and is expected here on 14th inst.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Isuzu Maru*, European Line, left Hongkong for this port on 8th inst. and is expected here on 15th inst. at daylight.



## OPIUM IN CHINA.

## PROPOSED VICEREGAL MONOPOLY AT NANKING.

## HONGKONG'S PROTEST.

## GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO LOCAL MERCHANTS.

In the minutes of the monthly meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held on the 21st ult., the following correspondence on the subject of the proposed opium monopoly at Nanking is incorporated:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, September 3, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the British firms engaged in the opium trade in this Colony have addressed a letter to the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce asking for assistance in a matter very closely affecting their business.

It appears that the Viceroy of Nanking, with a view to establishing a monopoly in the opium business in his capital, has ordered that all opium shops be closed and converted into "prepared opium" shops which are to be conducted under licenses issued by the Viceroy.

The sale of raw opium is to be placed in the hands of an individual or syndicate who will hold a monopoly from the Viceroy and from whom alone the prepared opium shops will be allowed to purchase their opium. The result of this will be that all existing raw opium establishments will be forced to suspend business and the whole trade will be converted into a close Government monopoly. The intention is to inaugurate the system in Nanking, but it is understood that once the monopoly had been started it will be extended to other parts of the province.

This new departure has avowedly been taken by the Viceroy of Nanking for the purpose of raising revenue and we have reason to believe that the experiment is being watched with interest by other Provincial Authorities, who will not be slow to adopt the same course if it be successfully carried out.

The Committee of this Chamber has on more than one occasion in the past been obliged to protest against attempts on the part of the Chinese authorities in the neighbouring province to interfere with the foreign opium trade, and believe that unless the Nanking Viceroy is compelled to abandon his proposed creation of a monopoly, similar causes for complaint will shortly arise in the provinces of the Two Kwang.

I have therefore the honour to request that His Excellency the Governor will be good enough to give this matter his consideration and trust that he will support the Chamber in protesting against this proposed infringement of our treaty rights and request the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to represent the matter in this light to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In support of our contention that the establishment of the proposed monopoly is contrary to Treaty I would beg to refer to the following:—

Article V of the British Treaty of Nanking 1842:—

"The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called hong merchants (or co-hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for this purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and His Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of three million dollars, on account of this due to British subjects by some of the said hong merchants, or co-hong, who have been insolvent, and who were very large sums of money to subjects of His Britannic Majesty."

Article X of same Treaty:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are by Article II of this Treaty to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages that, when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable of the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province, or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount, to be fixed by the said tariff, which shall not exceed per cent on the tariff value of such goods."

Article XIV of the French Treaty of Tientsin 1858:—

"Aucune société de commerce privilégiée ne pourra désormais s'établir en Chine, et il en sera de même de toute coalition organisée dans le but d'exercer un monopole sur le commerce. En cas de contravention au présent Article, les autorités chinoises, sur les représentations du consul ou de l'agent consulaire, saisiront aux moyens de dissoudre de semblables associations, dont elles s'efforceront d'ailleurs de prévenir l'existence par des prohibitions préalables, afin d'éviter tout ce qui pourrait porter atteinte à la libre concurrence."

There can be no question but that in view of the above the action of the Nanking Viceroy is illegal and contrary to Treaty.

The British firms in Shanghai in order to protect their interests have agreed not to sell opium to the Government monopolists and in this way they have the support of the Chinese Opium Guild which is controlled by natives of Swatow. The monopoly therefore finding himself unable to procure opium with which to crush the business of the old established firms is now purchasing opium in Hongkong, where owing to the different conditions which obtain as regards the guilds it is impossible for the dealers to come to an agreement to prevent the opium being secured for Nanking.

We understand that strong protests against the action of the Viceroy have already been sent to Peking, but as the representations on

the subject made by the British Minister to the Waiwupu have as yet not had the desired effect, it appears to the Committee of this Chamber that this Colony should also join in protesting against so flagrant a violation of the treaties.

For the information of His Excellency I beg to enclose:—

1.—Copy of letter received from the British firms in Hongkong dated 27th August.

2.—Copy of letter addressed to H. B. M. Consul-General at Shanghai by the foreign opium dealers at that port dated 27th June.

3.—Copy of letter addressed to the Chairman of the China Association at Shanghai by the same dated 11th July.

4.—Copy of letter addressed to H. B. M. Consul-General at Shanghai by the opium firms dated 28th August.

5.—Two extracts from *Sin Wai Pao*.

6.—Translation of a letter received by the foreign opium firms at Shanghai from the Opium Guild.

7.—Translation of an official despatch published in the *South China Journal* of the Viceroy of Liang Kiang re the erection of an Opium Monopoly Office.

Since writing the above the translation of a proclamation issued by the officers in charge the so-called Kiang Man Anti-Opium and Government Monopoly Bureau has been received, copy of which is enclosed (No. 8).

Although the Bureau attempts to shield itself under the title of "Anti-opium" and the proclamation commences with reference to the decrees which have been promulgated prohibiting the sale of the drug, it is very evident that the establishment of a Government monopoly with its accompanying revenue is the main factor.

The proclamation explains the situation very clearly. All dealers are now obliged to take out a licence and must sell their opium exclusively to the Bureau.

After stating that the number of licences will be limited the following significant paragraph appears:—

"Those (existing dealers in opium) who wish to change their trade are at liberty to do so."

The public opium shops and dynans being closed, the sale of opium is to be farmed out to those who have sufficient capital to engage in the business or by providing guarantees can obtain licences to act as sub-agents for the Bureau.

The value of the movement as an anti-opium crusade is shown by the fact that for the population of Nanking no less than two hundred prepared opium establishments are to be started, 100 in the city itself and 80 in the suburbs.

The question of interference with the opium trade by high Chinese officials having again been raised, the Committee considers that a fitting opportunity for laying before His Excellency certain points in relation to the proposed gradual suppression of the opium business which appear to them worthy of note.

It is not easy to correctly estimate the total amount of opium consumed in China, but as it is well known the habit is universal and extends throughout the whole of the Empire.

Roughly, it may be estimated that the foreign opium imported into China represents about a tenth of the total consumption, but of late years while the area under poppy cultivation in China has steadily increased, the importation of Indian and Persian opium has declined. This change is at all events in part due to the fact that the production of opium is one of the most remunerative crops in the whole Empire, while owing to the gradual improvement in the quality of the native drug, this is gradually replacing the more expensive imported article.

Without going into the question as to whether it is wise, even if possible, to entirely suppress the use of the drug, it will be perhaps as well to remark that all native races have some sort of stimulant or drug the use of which as long as it is not abused cannot be seriously objected to, except by a few extreme enthusiasts.

The total suppression of the use of opium in China if carried into effect may bring a still worse evil upon the country and this has already been foreshadowed by the increased use of so-called "anti-opium pills and morphine, the use of the latter by hypodermic injection being on the increase, particularly in the neighbourhood of the treaty ports, to an alarming extent."

While admitting that the British Government should do all in its power to assist the Imperial Government in any serious attempt which may be made to curtail and ultimately perhaps suppress the use of opium, it appears to this Committee desirable to point out that this "stage" which we run of having a valuable section of British trade destroyed solely for the benefit of native competition.

As is well known the local officials are all opposed to the importation of foreign opium, not only is the import duty but also the full tariff, collected at the port of entry, and being remitted to Peking by the Imperial Maritime Customs all chance of undue profit therefore is lost to the Provincial Authorities who see what is to them an untaxed article passing their barriers and competing with their own opium.

The cultivation of native opium is largely in the hands of high Chinese officials and is of course a source of enormous revenue to them and to all through whose districts it passes in which it is consumed.

It is quite probable that several of the leading officials in the Empire are quite sincere in their wish to check the production and consumption of opium, in which no doubt they are being to a certain extent supported by what may be described as a popular movement, but though edicts to this effect may be issued, it is quite another matter to carry them into effect, particularly in the more distant parts of the Empire, and it is inconceivable that within so short a space of time as ten years the whole cultivation of the poppy can be put an end to.

Large districts in many of the provinces and countless thousands of Chinese of all classes are dependent upon this opium industry for a living and too sudden a change, if they are forced to stop the production or transportation,

of opium can only result in failure of the movement, or rebellion.

The point therefore that the Committee would wish to impress upon His Excellency is that no steps should be taken by His Majesty's Government to curtail the foreign opium trade until there is ample evidence that a proportionate reduction is being made in the production of the native drug.

The Committee consider that as matters now stand there is no guarantee that the Provincial Authorities as a whole seriously intend to suppress the opium smoking but are merely taking advantage of the present movement to further their own personal ends and increase their own revenue at the expense of a very valuable section of British trade.

For the information of His Excellency I beg to enclose copy of a telegram which is being sent through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to His Majesty's Minister at Peking to whom a copy of this letter will also be forwarded.—I have, etc.

(Sgd.) EDWARD A. HEWITT, Chairman.

The Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

Sir,—We have the honour to bring to your attention the following copies of correspondence in connection with the intention of the Viceroy at Nanking to grant a monopoly of the opium trade in Nanking.

In connection with the above, which will give you full information of the matter, we beg to inform you that an emissary of the Viceroy of Nanking is now in the Colony and has actually purchased opium for the Bureau. We understand that the Chinese authorities in the other provinces are closely watching the course of events at Nanking with a view, if successful, of forming monopolies in the other centers of the opium trade also. We would therefore request you to give this important question prompt attention and lay the matter before the Government or take such other steps as may appear advisable to your Committee.—We have, etc.

(Signed) DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., E. D. SASSOON & CO., S. J. DAVID & CO., E. LABAREY, TATA SONS AND CO., H. M. H. NEMAZER, CAWASJI, PALLANJEE AND CO., P. F. TALATI, M. E. H. ELLIAS, ANDHOLALLY EBRAHIM AND CO., C. ANDOOLA AND CO., M. S. VIELLA, AND CO., F. H. ROSS, B. PETIT AND CO.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, 27th June, 1907.

Dear Sir,—We beg to bring to your notice the following:—Some of the Chinese opium dealers here have received information from their constituents in Nanking that the Viceroy there intends granting the monopoly of the opium trade in Nanking to a few dealers, who will only be allowed to import opium there. So far no official notification has been issued, but as there is every probability of its coming into force at any moment, and subsequently a similar monopoly is intended to be given here and elsewhere, we think it advisable to lay the matter before you so that immediate steps may be taken to stop its being carried into effect.

Such monopolies would prevent other dealers from participating in the opium trade thus destroying the healthy competition and thereby crippling the business and causing heavy losses to importers who will be at the mercy of the few who hold the monopolies, as regards prices, etc.

It would also be greatly prejudicial to the interest of the Indian Government if such a scheme is permitted to be enforced especially in the present unsettled and unsatisfactory state of the opium trade owing to the action of the Chinese Government in closing up the public smoking dens, and importers, in view of the further uncertainty of demand from those who would hold the monopoly, would curtail importation which would mean a material reduction of their purchases from the Government of India's monthly sales.

We therefore beg to request you to be good enough to take immediate action and oppose the movement and if necessary to communicate with H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking, as it is a contravention of Article X of the Treaty of Nanking of 1842, which provides that British merchandise having paid the regulated Customs and dues, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the Empire of China. The said monopoly, if granted, would therefore be tantamount to placing restrictions on Chinese merchants in general. We may add that we are afraid, if the monopoly is given, that the Chinese officials may push the consumption of native opium to the detriment of foreign drug.—We remain, etc.

(Signed) DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., E. D. SASSOON & CO., E. PANABY, CAWASJI, PALLANJEE & CO., S. J. DAVID & CO., TATA & CO., A. EBRAHIM & CO., D. E. J. ABRAHAM, P. B. PETIT & CO., TALATI & CO., and others.

To Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1907.

Dear Sir,—We beg to enclose herein translations of three Articles which appeared in Chinese newspapers on different dates, from which you will observe that the Viceroy of Nanking is making rapid preparations to take, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the monopoly of opium. This, if allowed to come into force, would destroy competition and thereby cripple the trade and is in direct contravention of Article 14 of the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 (ratified 1860) between France and China which is as follows:—

"No privileged commercial society shall henceforth be established in China, and the same shall apply to any organised coalition having for its end the exercise of a monopoly of trade. In case of the contravention of the present article the Chinese authorities, on the representation of the Consul or Consular Agent, shall advise as to the means of dissolving such associations, of which they are also bound to prevent the existence by the preceding prohibitions, so as to remove all that may stand in the way of free competition."

This Treaty also affords protection to us under the favoured nation clauses.

We may also quote Article V of the Treaty of Nanking of 1842 which is as follows:—The Government of China having compelled the British traders at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called hong merchants (or co-hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for this purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please."

We may state that a telegram has been despatched yesterday to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., in London, to promptly protest to the Foreign Office, on behalf of importers, against this monopoly, and we would request you to take this matter up and wire to your Association in London to communicate with the above mentioned firm, who will supply full particulars regarding this question. We shall be pleased to hear from you, at your earliest convenience, that you are wiring to London to take immediate action, as the question requires prompt attention. On hearing from you that you are willing to accord us your support, we shall write to London to put at the disposal of your Association all particulars relative to this question. We shall be glad to defray telegraphic and other expenses incurred by the Association regarding this matter.

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We may mention that H.B.M.'s Consul-General here has received from the Consul at Nanking confirmation that a monopoly is being formed and has already wired to H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, but so far no reply has been received.—Yours, etc.

(Signed) DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., E. D. SASSOON & CO., S. J. DAVID & CO., E. B. Skellotowe, Esq., Chairman, China Association, Present.

Shanghai, 2nd August, 1907.

Sir,—With reference to the several interviews, which the representatives of the Sassoons had with you, on our behalf, regarding the above important subject, we now beg to enclose a translation of the letter which our Chinese dealers have addressed to us, from which you will observe that if the monopoly comes into force they may not be able to fulfil their outstanding contracts with us as their opium will not have the same outlet as hitherto. Their previous purchases of opium, which are yet uncleared, now stand at about 2,500,000 chests of the value of about two million taels.

Since the monopoly question sprang up the market has been slumped to the extent of about 75 per cent, now standing the reduction of sale by the Indian Government of 400 chests monthly commencing from last month, which should have had the contrary effect.

The considerable losses which we have already suffered and the further heavy losses which are likely to accrue on our large holdings if the monopoly is allowed to be enforced, have resulted from the action of the Chinese Government which is in direct contravention of Article V of the Treaty of Nanking of 1842 and Article XIX of the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 between France and China, and which is calculated to ruin the trade in foreign opium with the intention apparently of pushing the consumption of native drug.

In view of the above facts, we consider that it would be only just that we should be indemnified by the Chinese Government for the losses which we have had to bear, and for any subsequent losses which may arise if immediate action is not taken to abolish the monopoly. The intention of the British Government was the gradual reduction of the opium trade and its ultimate abolition in the space of ten years, whereas the action of the Chinese Government is to suddenly extinguish the trade in foreign opium and thereby cripple the resources of all those who are interested in it, instead of endeavouring to decrease the large areas in the interior under poppy cultivation. We earnestly request you to take immediate such action as you deem necessary to bring the monopoly to a speedy termination, and would beg you to give us, as soon as possible, information as to the result of your action, so that we may know how to regulate our purchases at the Government of India's monthly auction sales.—We remain, etc.

(Signed) DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., E. D. SASSOON & CO., S. J. DAVID & CO., A. EBRAHIM & CO., D. E. J. ABRAHAM, P. B. PETIT & CO., TALATI & CO., and others.

To Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General.

Here follow the extracts and quotations mentioned in the correspondence.

Copy of telegram forwarded through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to His Majesty's Minister at Peking:—Committee, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, desire to protest to those already forwarded against Viceroy, Nanking, proposal to establish opium monopoly such step calculated very seriously affect British trade and contrary Treaty rights.

China Association, Hongkong, 18th September, 1907.

Dear Sir,—This Committee has received a letter from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and others interested in the opium trade on the subject of the attempt of the Viceroy of Nanking to establish a monopoly for the sale of opium there. In this is further stated that recently officials connected with the monopoly bureau have bought opium here and shipped it to Nanking, and again that the writers understand that it is intended that similar monopolies are to be started in other provinces of the Empire, such action being in contravention of the Treaty of Nanking, 1842.

This question has been already dealt with by the Shanghai and London Branches of the Association, and the London Committee has forwarded a memorandum to the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which is so closely identical in its terms with those conveyed in your Chamber's despatch of 3rd instant in the Honorable Colonial Secretary that my Committee are of opinion that only good can come from our acting in common in this matter. I have therefore the pleasure to assure you of their readiness to co-operate with you in the

## To-day's Advertisements.



## NOTICE.

A GOVERNMENT HOUSE on MONDAY NIGHT, 11th instant, Private Chairs must be placed where directed by the Police. Public Chairs engaged to wait must have a Card with name of Hiver. All Chairs not required in wait must pass out through the Lower Gate. After 11 P.M. all Chairs leaving must pass through the Porch from East to West. F. W. LYONS, Captain Supt. of Police. Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. [984]



## NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, 1907, for the repair of the Government Steam-launch "Sybil." Specifications can be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office. Repairs to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government Marine Surveyor. Contractor to supply a suitable launch for the use of the Health Officer of the Port during the repairs and to be responsible for the safety of the launch "Sybil" in case of fire or hurricane. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. STEINSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Medical Department, Hongkong, 9th November, 1907. [976]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS. THE Steamship "GLENLOGAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected. All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 11 A.M. No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival. MCGREGOR, BROS. & CO., Hongkong, 9th November, 1907. [985]

protection of the interests concerned.—I am, etc. A. S. D. COUSLAND, Hon. Secretary, The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 26th September, 1907.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. regarding the protest made by the British opium firms against the attempt on the part of certain Chinese officials to establish monopolies for the sale of prepared opium in their districts.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are glad to learn that the Hongkong Branch of your Association is prepared to support this Chamber in the matter, and for your information I now beg to hand you copies (in triplicate) of the despatches sent to the Hongkong Government and the British Minister at Peking together with all the enclosures dealing with this question. Up to the time of writing no reply has been received to these letters.—I have, etc.

(Sgd.) EDWARD A. HEWITT, Chairman.

Alex. D. Cousland, Hon. Secretary, China Association.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 26th September, 1907.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3rd instant on the subject of the establishment of a monopoly in the opium trade by the Chinese authorities of Nanking, and to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has forwarded it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order that Lord Elgin may be placed in possession of the fact that the action of the authorities at Nanking is inflicting a serious injury upon opium merchants in this Colony.

His Excellency desires me at the same time to point out that the persons who are directly affected and upon whom should devolve the responsibility of protesting to His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, the alleged breach of treaty are the merchants of Nanking and that the merchants of this Colony should endeavour in order to protect their own interest to take steps similar to those taken by the merchants of Shanghai.—I have, etc.

(Sgd.) F. H. M. Y., Colonial Secretary.

British Legation, Peking, 18th September, 1907.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant respecting the opium monopoly the Viceroy of Liang-Kiang proposed to establish at Nanking.

In reply, I have to inform you that on hearing of the proposed establishment of the monopoly, I made both written and verbal representations to the Waiwupu, pointing out to them that pending the negotiation of an understanding on the whole question of opium between the two Governments which was indispensable for the provinces to take upon themselves to devise measures which had the effect of restricting a trade the freedom of which was guaranteed by treaty.

As a result of my representations telegraphic instructions were sent to the Viceroy of Nanking and a proclamation was issued by the Kiangnan Opium Monopoly Bureau on the 7th instant, copy of which has no doubt reached you, suspending the operation of the monopoly. I have read with especial interest the letter which you addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong on the 3rd instant relative to the monopoly and other points connected with the foreign opium trade with China, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for your courtesy in communicating it to me.—I am, etc.

(Sd.) J. N. JORDAN, The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman said the reply from H.B.M. Minister at Peking was very satisfactory under the circumstances.

## Intimations



## THE

## ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

## OFFER THEIR ENTIRE

## STOCK OF

## HIGH-CLASS PIANOS

## AT

## 25 % Discount

## For CASH.

## To make room for New Season's Models.



Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. [1]

## HIGH GRADE

## HAVANA

## CIGARS.

## EXCELLENT SMOKES.

La Chanza	.....	@ \$4.00 per box of 50
Gran Valor	.....	4.50 " " 50
Española	.....	4.00 " " 50
Marca Roja	.....	4.00 " " 50
Honey Suckle	.....	4.00 " " 50
El Oro	.....	3.75 " " 50
Asia	.....	3.50 " " 50
Brevas	.....	3.00 " " 50
Flor Finn	.....	3.00 " " 50
Royales	.....	5.00 " " 100
Companeros	.....	4.00 " " 100
Houris	.....	2.00 " " 25

## THE FAMOUS TEOFANI &amp; CO.'S CIGARETTES.

## (LONG MANUFACTURE).

Zaidjeh	.....	@ \$4.00 per box of 100
Surfine	.....	3.75 " " 100
London Life	.....	3.75 " " 100

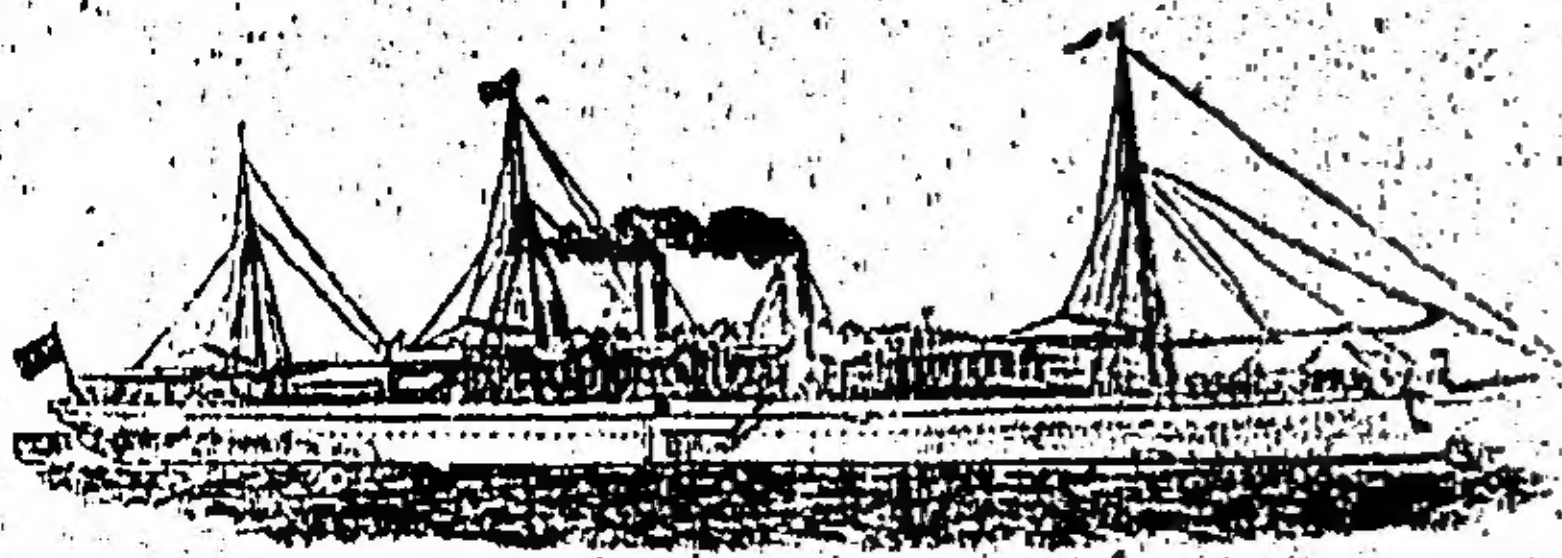
## H. PRICE &amp; Co., Ltd., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1907. [14]



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S. Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st Dec. 6th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th Jan. 6th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th Feb. 3rd

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand-Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
U. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,  
Cornhill Street and Praya. [11]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOY SANG	SUNDAY, 10th Nov., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOK SANG	THURSDAY, 14th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	YIK SANG	THURSDAY, 14th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUEN SANG	FRIDAY, 15th Nov., 4 P.M.

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single.	Return.
Penang	85	150
Calcutta	165	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,**  
General Managers. [6]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
MANILA	"TEAN"	12th Nov., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"SZ HUEH"	12th " "
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TIENTIN"	13th " "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	14th " daylight.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	16th " 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HOIHOW"	19th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"HANYANG"	19th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	20th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUKANG"	23rd " "
KOBE	"TEIHAN"	25th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"CHANGSHA"	4th Dec.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Austral ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS. [7]

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
IAEIRO	2540	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th Nov., 1907.
KUN	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

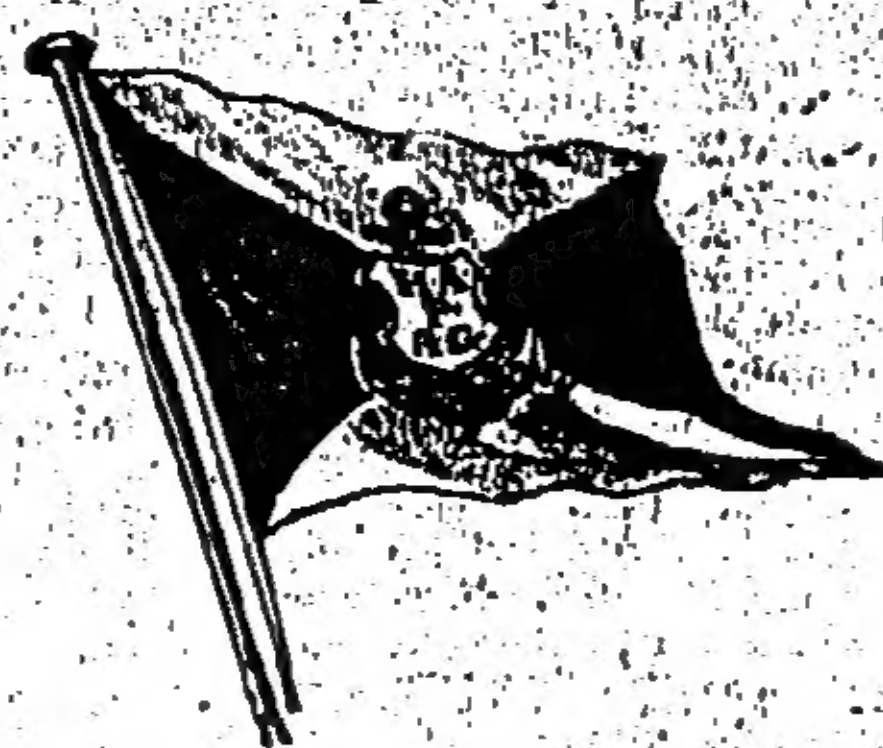
Steamship	To sail
"OCEAN MONARCH"	On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1907.

For Freight and further information, apply to

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Agents. [6]

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159,000 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Dr. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY  
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.  
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

SCANDIA ..... 2nd Dec.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

## Homeward.

SILESIA ..... 11th Dec.  
SCANDIA ..... 9th Jan., 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIE" Captain Ryc, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about 11th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. [10]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Shawmut	9,600	E. V. Roberts	15th Nov.
Tremont	9,600	T. W. Garlick	10th Dec.
Swatow	6,232	Shotton	10th Jan.
Kumert	6,232	Cowley	25th Jan.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

\* The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

† Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. [12]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## BETWEEN

## HONGKONG, CALLAO

## AND

## IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

## (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers	Tons	To sail
KATHERINE PARK	5,000	About End of Nov.
KASATO MARU	6,103	Sometime in March, 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast-ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,  
Manager,  
Yok Building,  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. [15]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..... Capt. H. W. WALKER.  
"KWONG SAI" ..... Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ..... \$4.  
Meals ..... \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
Nos. 8, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [11]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.  
(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR NAPLES AND GENOA (without transhipment in Bombay) VIA SINGAPORE, PENAN, AND BOMBAY.

(Taking cargo at conference rates less 2/6d. and usual rebates.)

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to MESSINA and LEGHORN, also

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also MARCELO, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA).

## THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th November, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. [65]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"EASTERN," Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. [68]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

## S.S. "SYRIA"

\* This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [64]

SELF CURE NO FICTITIOUS  
MARVEL UPON MARVELI  
NO SUFFERER  
NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but with a doctor's aid or left to the deep abyss of misery, may safely, speedily and permanently cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

## THERAPION

A complete cure has been wrought in the department of medicine, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been mainly dragging out miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of disease and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary syphilis, all the complications which attend it, and all the diseases which may be caused by it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the blood, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the skin, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 5—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the eyes, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 6—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the ears, nose and throat, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 7—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the lungs, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 8—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the stomach and bowels, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 9—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 10—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the female system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 11—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the male system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 12—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the nervous system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 13—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the muscular system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 14—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the circulatory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 15—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the respiratory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 16—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the digestive system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 17—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the excretory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 18—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the reproductive system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 19—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the urinary system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 20—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the endocrine system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 21—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the immune system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 22—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the integumentary system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 23—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the locomotor system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 24—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the sensory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 25—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the motor system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 26—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the nervous system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 27—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the muscular system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 28—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the circulatory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 29—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the respiratory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 30—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the digestive system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 31—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the excretory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 32—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the reproductive system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 33—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the urinary system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 34—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the endocrine system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 35—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the immune system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 36—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the integumentary system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 37—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the locomotor system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 38—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the sensory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 39—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the motor system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 40—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the nervous system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 41—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the muscular system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 42—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the circulatory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 43—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the respiratory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 44—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the digestive system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 45—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the excretory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 46—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the reproductive system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 47—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the urinary system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 48—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the endocrine system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 49—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the immune system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 50—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the integumentary system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 51—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the locomotor system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 52—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the sensory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 53—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the motor system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 54—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the nervous system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 55—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the muscular system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 56—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the circulatory system, and all the complications which attend it, are rapidly and permanently cured by its use.

THERAPION No. 57—A Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of the respiratory system







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADONIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon, later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,067	\$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex	5 1/2 %	\$66 1/2
Do. (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,750,000	\$1,797,067	2 1/2 3/10 = \$16.04		\$65 7/8
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	£12,735	\$71,213	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907		\$55
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$250
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000	Tls. 204 4/4	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/-	6 1/2 %	Tls. 74 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$350	\$100	\$3,000,000	1,460 4/0	Final of \$12 making \$12 for 1905 and	5 1/2 %	\$780
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$800,000	\$391,520	\$17 for year ending 31.12.15	7 1/2 %	\$165
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000	\$362,980	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$87 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$435,230	\$40 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$310
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	Nil	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 1/2 %	\$37 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£300,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$2.4 per share	3 1/2 %	\$34 1/2 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	6,000	£5	£5	£30,000	£3,694			\$32 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 12 for account 1907	12 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£2,000,000	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	4 1/2 %	43/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000	1137	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1907	4 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	£10	Tls. 52,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$104
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	none			\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sellers
<b>Mining.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	£12,546	Final of 1/5 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 14.30 sales
Sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$81
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$20,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	£10	\$500,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 1/2 %	67
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 26,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 74
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,600,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 207 1/2 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	Tls. 102 1/2
Anchor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	29,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 1/2 %	\$24
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	2,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$56,211	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$96
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$21,507	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$1,080	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 61,078	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 101 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 1/2 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$12,219	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 53
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 80
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	17 1/2 %	Tls. 280 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,604	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	£20,060	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$51
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	1,653	\$3 for 1905		\$20 sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	\$120,000	1,653	\$1 for 1904		\$20 1/2 ex. and b.
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905		Tls. 50 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	none	60 cents for year ended 31.2.05		56 buyers
Do. Special shares	10,000	\$1	\$1	\$10,000	none	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$91
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$185	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 1/2 %	\$161
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$187,500	\$2,974	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$7 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$10,804	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$15,002	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$2,953	Interim of \$4 for 4 years ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 %	\$240
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$4,361	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,212	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2	9 1/2 %	Tls. 37 1/2 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwen	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 10,374	for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Plantation in Langkat, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,655	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07		\$2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	none	None		\$5 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	Dr. P. 34,374	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$675,000	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905		Tls. 36 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906		Tls. 66 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 3,354	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 110 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 8,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old)		Tls. 315 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Dr. \$41,934	Interim of 11 1/3 for account 1907 (new)	6 1/2 %	\$10
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	£327,000	1,478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.7		\$5 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07		Tls. 97
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	none	First year		\$12
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 201	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 19.80 on 100 Founders shares for y. end. 31.5.07	8 1/2 %	\$10
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$349	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	none	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1907		\$5 1/2 buyers
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$5,482			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	none			

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"ARCADIA"  
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Ma-  
jesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th  
November, at Noon, taking Passengers and  
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with  
the Company's S.S. China, 8,000 tons, from  
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which  
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-  
kong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France  
and Tees for London (under arrangement)  
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Mar-  
mor, due in London on 28th December, 1907.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until  
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents  
and Value of all Packages are required.For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, D.JI-  
HOUT, EGYPT, MAR-  
SEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th  
November, at 1 P.M.  
This steamer connects at Colombo with one  
of the Company's Australian steamers bound  
for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TONKIN ..... 16th Nov.

S.S. POLYNESIAN ..... 10th Dec.

S.S. TOURANE ..... 24th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1907.

## Estimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

## DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

&amp;C., &amp;C., &amp;C.

KODAKS, FILMS,

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ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

The Whisky  
of Great Age

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IMPERIAL

John Dewar & Sons Ltd.

Sole Agents. BUMANN &amp; BERBLINGER.

15, 16 &amp; 17, Connaught Road Central.



# The Hongkong Telegraph

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5012

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1907.

大拜禮

號九月一十英港

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**NOTES.**  
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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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encounter some of the difficulties. Russia, Germany, France and other countries will meet these troubles later. Asia's overcrowded lands, which comprise half of the world's 7,000,000,000 people, are beginning to cast out their surplus on adjoining countries. In these days, when communication between the various quarters of the globe is easy and cheap, these migrations will be constant, and will grow more and more portentous unless checked by legislation such as America is trying to extend and make more definite and effective by treaty. It is a problem which will have to be grappled with intelligently, promptly and also tactfully. "The rights of all men who visit British soil," says the *London Times*, "whatever colour or race, must be unflinchingly upheld by the whole authority of the local government and the imperial crown." That is the British theory of Government, urges the American writer. But it is a condition and not a theory which presents itself to Canada and England at this moment. Thousands of unassimilable immigrants are pouring into Canada, and the region which is afflicted demands that they be shut out, remarks our contemporary. "There is an impassable barrier to the amalgamation of Asia with either Europe or America. The Occident refuses to mix with the Orient. Thus the Occident is confronted with a larger peril than it ever met since the days, twelve centuries ago, when Charles Martel, at Tours, in France, rolled back the tide of Moslem conquest and saved Europe, and, incidentally, America, from domination by Asia."

### JAPANESE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Japan shows no sign of letting up on her policy of developing an ocean marine by extending heavy subsidies. Those who are responsible for the subsidy programme pay special attention to the promotion of European and American runs, and during 1906 the Government paid out \$2,216,000 to make the Japanese flag a familiar sight in the ports of Europe and America. The course pursued by Japan ought to be carefully studied by the free traders of this country, remarks an American contemporary, who professes to believe that the failure of the United States to develop an overseas carrying trade of consequence is due to the protective tariff. Japan has a stiff tariff of that kind, but her shipping industry is expanding rapidly. The explanation is simple. Although she can man her ships with cheap labour and ought to do pretty well with that advantage, she is not contented to let the matter rest at that, but adds heavy money bounties. "We labour under the disadvantage of being compelled to pay very high wages to the crews of vessels in the overseas trade, and we refuse to extend a helping hand to men who would strive to overcome that drawback." Under the circumstances it is not surprising, says the paper from which we quote, that the American flag is never seen in foreign ports; it would be amazing, under the circumstances, if the Stars and Stripes were a familiar sight outside of American waters.

### IMPORTATION OF AFFLICTED CATTLE.

(5th November.)

On Friday there was a special meeting of the Sanitary Board to consider an outbreak of anthrax on board the S. *Loongang* which had carried a number of cattle to Manila from Hongkong and the landing of the animals at the Philippine port was refused by the authorities there. Elsewhere we give a full report of the outbreak as reported in the Manila papers. It appears that the consignments of cattle arriving at the Southern port on the steamer *Loongang* was prohibited from landing, advice from the American consular authorities at Hongkong having been received to the effect that anthrax was raging among cattle at Hongkong. An examination of the cattle, about 250, altogether, and valued at \$25,000, was made by an official of the agricultural bureau, and what like indications of anthrax was found. Dr. Heiser, Director of Health and chief quarantine officer of the Islands, stated that it was hardly possible the cattle would be landed. The vessel would be at liberty to return them to Hongkong, he said, if any of the animals were found infected. Commenting on the above facts, the *Manila Times* asserted that whatever the unfortunate dealers who are concerned may think, we believe there is no question in the minds of the public at large on the issue which was precipitated by the arrival in this port of cattle afflicted with anthrax. It is not denied that the disease is a most malignant and persistent one, or that the introduction of the cattle here would constitute a most serious menace. These facts being allowed, the officers of the Government responsible for the disposition of the stock could not have done otherwise than deny its landing without being false to their sworn duty and betraying their sacred trust. The greatest good for the greatest number demanded that the cattle be landed entrance, and only the most specious pleadings of conscienceless self-interest could contend for their being allowed to land. While sympathizing with the cattle dealers in their misfortune, there is no option but to stand with the Government officer who did their duty. The people of these islands are now paying the penalty of too great laxity in such instances in the past.

### TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

(6th November.)

A communication made to the Yokohama Board of Trade on the subject of the infringing of trade-marks in Japan, is reprinted in another column. The Patent Bureau announces its willingness to receive particulars for the information of the Bureau of all trade-marks which are still in use, and were in existence and use prior to the 1st July, 1899, when the Trade-mark Law came into force. This is with a view to prevent the fraudulent registration of trade-marks, it being illegal, as the Bureau points out, to register a trade-mark used by another prior to the coming into operation of the law and which still continues in use. The implication is that wherever the Bureau has information of the prior existence of such a trade-mark, it will refuse to register an imitation. "If this be so, the Patent Bureau has taken up an entirely different attitude from that adopted a few years ago," observes the *Japan Chronicle*, which deals with the subject in an editorial. The writer proceeds: "The late Mr. Silver Hall, in his 'Manual of the Japanese Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Law,' published in 1901, quotes the clause referred to by the Patent Bureau, which includes among the trade-marks that cannot be registered: 'Those which are identical with, or similar to, trade-marks used by other persons before the present Law came into operation.' Mr. Hall then comments as follows:—

"Apparently this would prevent A from registering a trade-mark similar to a foreign trade-mark previously known and used in Japan as distinguishing goods imported by B, but in several test cases, one of which was carried to the Supreme Court, in which the plaintiff B applied for the cancellation of a trade-mark registered by the defendant A on the ground that he, B, had used it for many years to distinguish goods of the same class which he had been in the habit of importing, and which were extensively known and used in Japan, it has been decided that no such protection against infringement of a trade-mark of this class can be granted, nor can it be recognised in any way, unless it has been actually registered in the Japanese Patent Bureau, and in fact the combined use of such a mark by B renders him liable to prosecution for infringing A's registered trade-mark."

"As there are many such trade-marks which were known and used in Japan by foreigners before they were entitled to claim registration, these decisions are of considerable importance, and emphasise the necessity of registering a foreign trade-mark before it becomes known and valuable in Japan."

"It would appear from this statement of the law by a gentleman who was one of the best known patent agents in Japan that persons who, as the result of the present suggestion, send in particulars of their trade-marks to the Patent Bureau will not be much better off than they were before. Moreover, in the majority of cases, it is too late. Many valuable trade-marks have already been registered by persons who had no right or title to them, and, as Mr. Hall says, if the original owners continue to use them they will be liable to prosecution. In the present stage the chief difficulty is with imitations of trade-marks that have been duly registered, for, as matters stand, the Courts interpret the Trade Mark and Patent Law according to the letter rather than the spirit. What seems to the foreigner a 'colourable imitation' is not so regarded by a Japanese Court, which interprets the words 'similar to' as if they were 'identical with.' The only remedy would seem to be an alteration of the law by which the term 'colourable imitation' or some equivalent will be inserted, in order that the Courts shall understand that a design which resembles another in everything save a few unimportant details must not because of those slight differences be permitted to evade the provisions of the law against fraudulent imitation."

### THE PEAK OUTRAGE.

(7th November.)

The dastardly outrage which was committed at the Peak yesterday, in which a European lady was brutally assaulted, calls for more than mere passing notice. "It is a dangerous sign when Europeans cannot walk there in broad daylight without being subject to the attention of that class of the community which lives by preying upon its neighbours. It is not for us to say whether the Peak is adequately policed or not; that may safely be left in the hands of the police authorities. But if the culprit is caught, as we hope and trust he will be, he should be dealt with in an exemplary fashion. For the greater part of the day the Peak, being a residential area, is deserted by the male sex, and if rogues and scoundrels take it into their heads that they can work their will on the women left at home there will undoubtedly be something like a tumult. In this case, we understand that the victim of the malefactor suffered no serious injury, but that was not for any lack of determination on the part of the marauder. To be flung down the side of a mountain is an experience which none can desire and least of all the unprotected female portion of Hongkong. There are worse things, however, that might conceivably happen along the practically deserted roads on the higher levels, and it is to guard against these that steps must be taken. A daylight robbery is serious enough in all conscience, but there are deeper depths of evil to which defenceless womanhood may be dragged. It is perfectly true that the police cannot be everywhere at the same time, but it is also true that the patrolling of the roads, and bypaths should be such as to afford the least possible chance of women or children being left to the mercy of villains. We can congratulate the Captain Superintendent on his idea of advertising a description of the offender, for if he lives in the vicinity of the Peak he cannot but be known to a wide circle of servants and domestics generally. We can only trust that he may be caught before he learns that the "huo and cry" is out and before the episode is forgotten."

tendent on his idea of advertising a description of the offender, for if he lives in the vicinity of the Peak he cannot but be known to a wide circle of servants and domestics generally. We can only trust that he may be caught before he learns that the "huo and cry" is out and before the episode is forgotten."

### CHINESE AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Last week, the members of the International Institute at Shanghai gave what is fittingly described as a highly successful banquet, which was graced by the presence of Madame Wu, Madame Ju Cheng and about 30 foreign ladies, in honour of H. H. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, and H. H. Ju Cheng, retiring Tao-tai of Shanghai and recently appointed Judge of Kiangsu. According to Dr. Gilbert Reid, the principal object of the Institute is to promote harmony between Chinese and foreigners by means of social gatherings, and it will readily be admitted that if this desirable end can be reached through informal assemblies of the sort the Institute will prove a worthy benefactor and lead to the creation of similar institutions throughout the Far East. Referring to this subject His Excellency Wu delivered himself of some extremely valuable ideas, which are worthy of consideration by foreigners living in this part of the world, and expressed some home truths which are seldom properly appreciated by the European section of the community. He remarked:—"We are, all here, I mean foreigners and Chinese, for the best, and we should all be prepared to face the future, with its vastly altered conditions and its wider, brighter outlook, altogether. What we have to do is to be able to do this, to learn from each other, to study each other, and to know each other. Only from knowledge can sympathy or appreciation proceed. We Chinese are too reticent, too retiring in our ways and manners. It is seldom that a foreigner can have access to our families or houses. In the same way it is very rare for a Chinese gentleman to have access to the house of a foreigner. Your business men, engaged in commercial dealings with us, know us superficially, but beyond that it is very rarely we have any intercourse in the way of social gatherings together. This is a state of things, however, which I am glad to think is bound to disappear. We ought to be prepared to change for the better. I hope, the old order, the old conditions, are past, and that in future my countrymen and foreigners who come to China will mix more freely and be more friendly towards each other. Next to education I think intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, officially and socially, is most important to China. Of course, in official life and dealings we often come in contact with each other, and so, also, do we in commercial life and dealings; but if we are to know and appreciate each other better we ought to carry our intercourse a little further. We ought to have frequent social functions in common. We ought to invite each other to our respective homes, the same as you do among yourselves. We ought not to treat each other as strangers but look upon each other as trusted friends and intimates. If His Excellency's idea were carried into effect it would mean a social revolution which might usher in a new epoch in the relationship between the two races. It may be true, as the speaker averred, that the Chinese are too reticent, but it is not the fact that the alien population is inclined to be too exclusive, not to say fastidious? Most men engaged in business are in daily contact with the Chinese and fully appreciate their best qualities, but there the acquaintance ends, with the result that the foreigner knows the Chinese only superficially, if at all. It has only been since the inauguration of the present regime that the Chinese have had the honour of attending the official functions at Government House, or, indeed, of entering into social fellowship with the official class. There was a time when the head of the administration did not even know the names of the men who were making history on the mainland, although they were residents in Hongkong and contributors to the revenue of the Colony. Now, we are happy to think, such a state of affairs is no longer likely to exist, and the fact that the Governor is prepared to meet the Chinese subjects in social intercourse should have an excellent effect in bringing about a better understanding which should be fostered and secured. The question is, of course, are the Chinese themselves desirous of furthering the idea ventilated by the Chinese Minister? Anyone who has had the opportunity of meeting the Chinese in private life will agree that they are excellent hosts, and from that we may gather that there is no innate repugnance to associating with foreigners but, rather, a natural hesitancy from appearing as if they wished to force their company on those whom they meet in business. The foreigner, on the other hand, is perhaps equally diffident and the consequence is that there is none of that fraternising which might be expected to characterise the relations between the two races. More and more the line of demarcation has been strengthened, but not by the Chinese so much as by those who have held the reins of government for a space. For example, the Peak Reservation Ordinance is an indelible piece of legislation which must be gall and wormwood to the Chinese community, and which nobody yet has been able to justify. The apparent barrier to admission to Government House has, as we have observed, been withdrawn and it being clear that the Chinese are prepared to forget and forgive, there is hope for the

future association of Chinese and Europeans on a social footing. But how is it to be brought about? Not by mutual standoffishness, but by the assembly together of the two main elements to success. Shanghai seems to believe that the bridge has been erected by the establishment of the International Institute, for which we have no equivalent in Hongkong. In this connection we may quote the *Shanghai Times*:—"The International Institute is the only establishment so far as we know, the mission of which is to teach—not the Chinese to know the truth in the abstract, or themselves in particular—but the foreigner to know the truth as it frequently stands revealed in Chinese character, and the Chinese to recognise the modicum (let us say) of truth that is hidden beneath a white epidermis. It is in this that the Institute is unique; its object, purpose, and aim are to teach us—Chinese and foreigner—to know each other and thus to appreciate each other." If such an institution were established in Hongkong it should go a long way towards attaining the object of those who believe in bringing the two classes together and forming something more than a merely commercial entente. Shanghai has led the way and Hongkong need not be too proud to take an example from the Northern Settlement. The Chinese, through the Minister to Washington have shown what they think of the project and it may be assumed that an equally cordial sentiment pervades the Chinese community in this Colony.

### CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

(8th November.)

Under the heading of "Recalcitrant Immigrants" the *Eastern Daily Mail* of Singapore prints as an editorial article which should prove of interest to Hongkong, and particularly to those who are charged with the guardianship of the Chinese coolies who are shipped off from this port to the Straits Settlements. The writer remarks that:—"During the last couple of months, there have been several cases before the Police Magistrates which go to show that immigrants from China are adopting tactics which prove troublesome to those who have incurred the cost of their passage hither. It seems to be the practice, when a man is recruited at one of the ports in China, to have him sign a paper to the effect that, on arrival here, he shall work off the expenses incurred on his account in bringing him. It has happened and is happening that on arrival here, the man declares that either he did not understand the terms of the agreement, or that he paid his own passage, or that he agreed to go to some other place, or that he agreed to be employed in some other capacity than that now offered him." Before proceeding further, it may be observed that if the coolie alleges any one of these three objections to the contract which he is supposed to have signed it should be a comparatively easy matter for the Court to discover the actual facts of the case. It is extremely probable that in many cases the coolie did not understand the terms of his agreement, or at least that is an excuse which has been heard before. If he paid his own passage it might be possible to secure evidence in proof of his statement. While as to the character of his employment, it is not to be gained that agents at the China ports are not disinclined to attract the coolie to the south by visions of the El Dorado which awaits his coming. If the coolie has actually signed an agreement to do certain work for a certain period then he should undoubtedly be compelled to abide by the terms of the contract, regardless of his objections which may be fabricated to suit the occasion. That there are scoundrels who accept money from the contracting parties with no intention of fulfilling their promises is unquestionable. In Hongkong there are a number of characters who seem to make an easy livelihood by this method of doing business, as witness the examples which crop up in the Police Court every other day. They accept the money, and go aboard without demur but before the vessel has left Hongkong they have disappeared. They will even go the length of taking their lives by leaping from the vessel into the sea, in an attempt to get ashore when they cannot swim a stroke. Such an instance occurred not so very long ago, when two coolies at the last gasp were picked up outside the harbour, and admitted to their rescuers that they had hoped to reach the shore by swimming from a coolie boat which was bound for Singapore. At the same time the coolie is frequently the deluded victim of a recruiting agent's roseate imagination and facile tongue, especially if he is a farmer having to eke out his precarious livelihood by tilling a stubborn soil. Our contemporary proceeds to relate what happens in the Southern Settlement on the arrival of the coolie at that port. We are told that "when he arrives in Singapore he is required to sign, in the presence of the Protector of Chinese, a contract to fulfil his engagement. This he now refuses to do. The consequence is that he is prosecuted. On his first refusal before a magistrate, he is sent to prison for a week to give him an opportunity to reflect on the matter. On his second refusal, he is imprisoned for a couple of months, presumably for contumacy. On the expiration of this period, free, the law not permitting any further prosecution. At first, some sympathy was left for these men; it being thought that, probably, there was some truth in their assertions. It has now become apparent owing to the frequency of the cases that these immigrants find it more to their advantage to suffer a short term of imprisonment and become free. Of course, they remain here, but they choose their own occupation. The man who expected to have

their labour may, perhaps, still have it, but that may be on their own terms. This is disappointing and may affect immigration from China, recruiters, or those who incur the cost of bringing them, being naturally unwilling to be out of pocket. We do not suggest what ought or what ought not to be done, but we conceive that it will occur to any reasonable man to say nothing of the persons who are put out considerably by what looks like a very objectionable practice, even in its nascent stage, that things cannot be left as they are. Some strong measures should be adopted at the port of embarkation to make these immigrants faithfully observe the terms of their contract. Presumably everything is done, in Hongkong at all events, to protect the interests of the coolie who has decided to seek his fortune abroad, but it must occasionally happen that the peasant is so wrapped up in his thoughts of the future and imbued with so strong a fear of officialdom that he realises but vaguely what is happening and only understands the real position when he has conferred with the rest of the gang. It is bound to annoy an employer if the expected labourer should refuse to implement his contract, but it would be well to appreciate that the boot is on the right leg. When there is a confusion of ideas on the subject, so far as the emigrant is concerned it may be due to the excessive zeal of the recruiting agent rather than to the action of the employer. However, it is well to know how the matter is regarded in Singapore and if it is possible to remedy the alleged state of affairs so far as Hongkong is concerned then it behoves the local authorities to look into the question."

### THE QUESTION OF INSOLVENCY.

An Indian writer in the *Malay Mail* has a brilliant suggestion to make as to the best means of evading one's creditors. All the poor clerk or assistant who has fallen into debt should have to do is to declare himself insolvent and start afresh. He does not state whether he is to get into debt again and once more become insolvent by order of the Court, but there seems no reason why his scheme should be limited by any trifling matter of that sort. His English is quaint and sometimes difficult to understand, but at all events he knows what he wants and he laments, the fact that the laws of the Federated Malay States prevent him getting it. He sets forth his own predicament quite clearly as the following paragraph will show:—"I am a employee in an office getting salary \$39 (thirty-nine) per mensem. I remaining this State since 6 years and half during this period owing to several mishaps and casualties I was necessitated to borrow to the extent of \$700 from different persons with high rate of interest. However, as an honest debtor I am repaying such amount as I could to my creditors out of my salary. The parenthetical thirty-nine proves that he is in an office accustomed to formality and exactitude, but how he managed to borrow or "barrow" \$700 on a salary of \$39 is a question the answer to which would interest quite a number of people in Hongkong. Then the "mishaps and casualties" otherwise described as the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, is a delicate allusion to the cause of his indebtedness, which would touch the heart of any but the most adamant. His remark that he is an "honest debtor" will likewise be appreciated by those who enjoy a dainty phrase, but we should like to hear the opinion of his creditors on the point. However, he should know best what he is by nature and so we will accept his word for his character. He goes on to say: "From the small balance of my pay I maintain myself and family and children. Some of the creditor with a view to take major portion of my pay sued me in Court and got decrees. I applied to Supreme Court, under Chapter XX to declare me an insolvent but the Court refused." At any rate, he maintains his household, which is one of those pleasing traits which stamp the honest man, and proclaim him to be something above the common herd. It must have been inspiring to hear this "honest debtor" quoting chapter and verse in justification of his argument that he should be declared an insolvent. And it must have been a petty spirit which prevented the Court, rising to the occasion and denouncing the "blood-sucking, vampires of creditors." How, he asks indignantly, "how a poor man will meet domestic expenses maintain himself and family with the small balance his pay. That 16 or 17, and also I am to keep up my respect this fact did not consider by the Court. In India according to the Letters Patent in all the Presidency Towns the people or take shelter by applying to the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Here it is not so but what for Legislature of this Colony introduced the Chapter XX Civil Procedure Code?" It is not exactly clear whether he means that he has 16 or 17 of a family—and the doubt on that head, is equitable—but in any case he believes himself to be justifiably angry with the Government. He should be a member of the Legislative Council and slog the Civil Procedure Code at the head of the officials. He concludes his letter with the hope that:—"This may be considered by the Highest Judicial Tribunal of this F. M. S. and relieve the poor employees of low pay from the embarrassment of their creditors." It is evident that he is hooped sorry for himself and opposed to the Government. There is a pathos in that last sentence which will appeal to all debtors, let the creditors think what they may. Certainly the writer has hit on an ingenious idea, which may yet "catch on" in the States and even in Hongkong.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1907.

### THE ASIATIC IMMIGRANT PROBLEM.

(and November.)

The race problem which was put up to the United States a few months ago, and which presents itself to England now, will, in the very near future, confront every white nation which offers any attraction to Mongolian immigration, such is the view expressed by the *St. Louis Democrat*. According to that paper the United States has had this issue, a little earlier than any other country because the lure in that direction for the Asiatics is stronger than any other locally offered. England is beginning to



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

## THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. C. A. BIDDLE.

## ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

JUDGE WILFLEY'S SENTENCE QUASHED ON APPEAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd November, 11.20 a.m.

Mr. C. A. Biddle, ex-general manager and secretary of the Hotel Metropole, Ltd., who was convicted on 4th February last, by Judge Wilfley, of obtaining money under false pretences, has been acquitted by the Appellate Court in San Francisco.

The information in this case charged C. A. Biddle with obtaining \$15,000 from Woe Ah-sung, Zung Yung-dong, Ng Sih-yeh and Zung, on or about 31st 1906, in Shanghai, China. The testimony was substantially the same as that introduced in the trial of the civil case based upon this transaction, but four witnesses had been called by the defence who did not testify in the civil case. The undisputed facts in this case were as follows: On the 24th of May, 1906, C. A. Biddle received from the Municipal Council of Shanghai a letter informing him that Chinese gambling would not be allowed in future in Shanghai. May 29 Mr. Biddle entered into a contract with a company called the Vih-Chue firm, formed of the four Chinese named in the information. The \$15,000 bargain money was paid at the time of the signing of the contract, and the balance was paid during the month of October following. It appeared from the testimony that the \$15,000 referred to in the information was paid between October 26 and November 1. It was also an undisputed fact that the money given was in part payment of the contract. Gambling was not allowed during the autumn season. It appeared as testimony that on or about October 31 the accused addressed a petition to the Municipal Council asking for a confirmation or revocation of its previous order prohibiting Chinese gambling and that on November 1 he received a reply confirming the previous order. The prosecution relied upon the foregoing facts established in this case. The defence relied upon the proposition that this contract was entered into in good faith by Mr. Biddle, and that there was no intent upon his part to swindle or cheat the Chinese in question, or to obtain the money under false pretences. In support of this contention four witnesses were introduced to testify with reference to four points.

[N. C. D. News.]

## The Mutiny at Vladivostok.

## A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Tokio, October 31. According to latest telegrams from Vladivostok revolutionaries had distributed copies of an appeal throughout the town on the night of the 26th instant. On the afternoon of the 29th instant some fifty revolutionaries assembled outside the quarters of the Naval brigade and signalled to the bluejackets within. Many of the latter at once began to desert; their officers tried in vain to have them arrested and then ordered cavalry to start in pursuit of the men. The result of this round-up is not yet known as the deserters had already made good their escape to the neighbouring mountains.

While these events were taking place the men belonging to the garrisons on the islands in Ussuri Bay mutinied. Ten of these were immediately shot.

At 10 a.m. on the 30th the crews of two torpedo-boats also mutinied and opened fire on the Admiralty and other buildings. The land batteries engaged them for half-an-hour and one torpedo-boat was destroyed.

No serious damage seems to have been inflicted by the ships' fire; but the Electricity Storage buildings of Kunst & Albers were hit, and there were some casualties.

Vigorous steps have been taken to restore order. Cavalry and infantry are patrolling the town.

## AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

A telegram from the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok states that the rank and file of the torpedo-coast batteries opened fire on the barracks on the 29th instant. There were some casualties, but the mutiny was immediately suppressed.

The bombardment by the destroyers began at 10 a.m. on the 30th, the anniversary of the Tsar's famous 1905 Manifesto, the firing being in the direction of the official residences of the Military Governor and the Commandant. A portion of the batteries joined the mutineers.

Great turmoil prevails in the town. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

It is rumored that there have been mutinies on board the cruiser *Mandur* and on other torpedo-boats, but this report is probably without foundation.

## ITS ALLEGED ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

Tokio, November 1. With regard to the cause of the mutiny at Vladivostok one version says that four Jewish female students, stealing on board the torpedo-boat destroyer *Skory* at midnight on October 29, attempted to instigate the bluejackets to arrest their officers with the hope of then fleeing to Japan. The plot was discovered and the bluejackets immediately hoisted the red flag and exchanged fire with the batteries of the cruiser *Mandur* and three destroyers. They opened fire also on the Admiralty buildings and on the residence of the Military Governor.

A shot from the batteries hit the engine room of the *Skory* and the crew was compelled to beach her.

All the revolutionaries were killed, and the survivors among the bluejackets were arrested and will be tried by court-martial.

The lieutenant-commander in charge of the *Skory* was killed, and another lieutenant was wounded.

Subsequently a mixed company with eight guns arrived in Vladivostok and the town is now strictly patrolled. Troops are guarding the Government Offices and the Banks. The Military Governor has proclaimed a state of siege.

The land batteries cleared for action and guards were distributed. The troops on Rottsa Island are also reported to have mutinied and approached the batteries which had a hard fight to prevent them from falling into the hands of the mutineers.

The shops in Vladivostok opened on Thursday, but the cause of the mutiny is alleged to be deep-rooted.

## DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

## EUROPEAN LADY MALTREATED.

## THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT AT THE PEAK.

News is to hand to-day of a most daring case of highway robbery which was perpetrated at the Peak yesterday, the victim being a European lady, who was most cruelly maltreated by the thugs. That the robbery was a carefully planned affair, and that the robber intended to go to any extreme to carry out successfully, his plans, will be seen from the particulars that have reached us.

The lady in question is the wife of a prominent business man in the Colony, and has been residing at the Peak for some time. About 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she left her house and started to walk to the 'Plantation Road' Station, where she expected to meet a friend, who would bring her to town. She carried in her hand a small silver purse, which contained one fifty-cent piece and four twenty-cent bills, and her pocket-handkerchief. Arriving about eighty yards from the tram station, a young man, having the appearance of a house 'boy' stopped and addressed her.

"Miss!" he is quoted as saying; "you say which side Mississ Frohman live?"

The lady did not stop, but continued walking slowly on, with the Chinaman at her side. It might here be remarked that the lady walked on the side of the road overlooking the city, while the Chinaman, who was on her right hand side, occupied the inner part of the roadway. She explained to him as best she could the residence of the person he sought. The Chinaman appeared to have understood the directions he got and was seemingly very thankful. As the lady was leaving him, she felt herself all of sudden seized by the arm, and the next moment she was thrown down an embankment—an eight feet drop. The man then followed her down to where she lay and relieved her of her purse. This accomplished the scoundrel disappeared.

Fortunately, the lady was in no way seriously injured by the fall, and although suffering from shock, she was able to return home for treatment. The occurrence was reported to Police Sergeant Gordon, at Mount Gough Police Station, whence a description of the robber was wired to the various police stations.

The man is known; he can be identified; and it is to be hoped that with the sharp lookout that is being kept by the city police he may be run to earth and made to pay dearly for his deeds.

## NO ARREST MADE.

Up to a late hour this afternoon no arrest has been effected in connection with the highway robbery in Plantation Road, the Peak, on Wednesday afternoon; details of which were exclusively reported in last evening's *Telegraph*. Nevertheless, the police are scouring the city and a capture is expected in the course of a few days. All Wednesday and last night the Canton steamers were watched, but no more than 5 feet 4 inches in height, between 25 and 30 years of age, slight scars on face, look like a cook or house boy, dressed in dark blue cotton jacket and dark trousers, shoes and rather neat in appearance, was seen to board any of the out-going vessels. It is the general opinion that the rascal is hiding about the hills, or that he has been harboured by some of his friends, and it behooves the public to lend the police every assistance as possible—such as paying visits when least expected to their servants' quarters—where the chances of finding the man concealed are likely, so that the malefactor should be brought to justice, and the possibility of him repeating the incident cut short. On Tuesday last, we are informed, a man corresponding with the description given of the robber, was seen at Happy Valley.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT YAU-MA-TI.

## SHOP COOLIE ROBBED IN CROWDED THOROUGHFARE.

Yau-ma-ti, which has been neglected a trifle of late, came to the fore this morning and produced a highway robbery, the boldness of which is hard to excel when it is considered that the outrage was perpetrated in the middle of a crowded thoroughfare. At about nine o'clock last night, at which hour the streets of Yau-ma-ti are always crowded, a shop coolie named Cha Luk, residing at 60, Station Street South, Mongkok, started out alone for a walk. He had been walking for about ten minutes, gazing at the different stalls, when he received a blow with a weapon over the right eye which felled him. A man then held him down, extracted two dollars from his pocket, and fled down the street. The shop coolie struggled to his feet again and went after the thief. From Station Street the hunted one led the way into a side lane, emerging into Temple Street, and then up the hillside, with the shop coolie and a few others in hot pursuit. Hill climbing apparently did not appeal to the thief, for as soon as his pursuers reached the foot of the hill he started to descend on the other side, with the result that he soon lost his footing and rolled to the bottom, landing in the middle of a pond. After a severe ducking, for he could not swim, he managed to reach dry land before the arrival of his pursuers and this time he struck out for a village close by. Arriving there he climbed to the roof of a house, from where he was hauled down by his pursuers. He was removed to the Police Station; where he said he was Wong Chiu, a coolie. He could give no address. This morning, he appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, charged with assault and robbery. Inspector McIlwain prosecuted, and the case was adjourned to allow the police to obtain accused's antecedents.

## FOREIGNER SENT TO GAOL.

## OBTAINING GOODS BY FRAUD.

A foreigner named Lino Cardoso, residing at 105, Queen's Road East, was convicted at the Police Court, yesterday, and sent to gaol for obtaining goods by means of a forged order. According to the evidence introduced at the Mutual Stores on the 26th ult., and presented an order, purporting to have been signed by one L. A. Leite, for two bottles of port wine, one of whisky, several tins of salmon, chocolate, and cocoa. Knowing that Mr. Leite was employed by the Post Office the goods were handed over. On the 28th, accused went again to the Mutual Stores and obtained two tins of corned beef, one tin of biscuits, chocolate, cigarettes and a bottle of whisky in Mr. Leite's name. At the end of the month the bill was sent to Mr. Leite, who denied all knowledge of ever having obtained the goods. The matter was then put into the hands of the police and accused was arrested. Mr. Leite brought him to gaol for six weeks with hard labour.

## CHINESE IN TROUBLE.

## FIVE MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

## SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

Chinese mercantile houses were astonished to-day by the news of the arrest of five Chinese who are alleged to be well-to-do merchants, and the discovery, by the police authorities, of a series of frauds, alleged to have been promoted by them, by which several well-known merchants have been affected. Definite figures are not yet to hand, but from different sources it is ascertained that the total amount at issue could be about half a lakh.

The men arrested were—Yuen Fook Shang, a broker, residing at 165, Queen's Road West, Yui Sui Shun, Chin Kam Tong, Hui Wai Shang and Wu Kau, merchants, of 38, Hollywood Road.

Full particulars of the affair could not possibly be in the hands of the police at this early stage, but what facts they have collected so far appear to be as follows. For some time past the doings of this gang of alleged swindlers have been watched by the police. But, notwithstanding this, it was not until last night or early this morning that headquarters were in a position to make a decided move, which they did with a goodly amount of success. We are not in a position to expose the "syndicate's" doings, since their advent in the Colony, as that information, if it is known is of so meagre a character as to be best left alone.

On the 4th instant, five well-dressed Chinamen, having the appearance of men of means, were acquainted with Chan Sing on 1, the piece goods buyer for Messrs. Sincere and Co., 215 to 221, Des Voeux Road Central, through letters of introduction. Their acquaintance slipped into friendship that same afternoon at a dinner to which Chan Sing On was invited, during which the five hosts took the opportunity of laying before their guest a business proposition, which, they said, would pay handsomely. Their proposition was to float a company, similar to that of Sincere and Company, but on a larger scale, where everything for man's use could be purchased. They would have a capital of \$50,000 and \$40,000 in debenture shares. The business was to be carried on in Queen's Road Central should they procure a suitable building—if not, it was the syndicate's intention of purchasing one. After a further discussion, the date for the floating of the company was fixed for the 6th instant. Chan Sing On decided to take a share in the business. On the following day he purchased \$250 worth of cloth for the men's concern and turned it over to the promoters. In the meanwhile Chan Sing On had borrowed \$500 from a friend—another piece, goods man, residing in Wing On Street—to purchase a share in the new business. The 6th—the day for the floating of the company—arrived in due course, and that night Chan Sing On met the quietest at the appointed place, it is stated in an eating house, whence he was taken to the 10th floor of No. 38, Hollywood Road. Arriving there he was told that others interested in the scheme were expected soon; the business of the night could not be conducted without them, they being the largest shareholders, and Chan was asked to wait. He waited for half an hour—an hour—until finally one of the promoters suggested a game of cards to while away the time until the arrival of the others. Chan consented, and the cards were produced. Very soon he had lost his \$500. At this stage the game was stopped and refreshments brought out. Chan, in a state of rage, and it is alleged that about ten minutes later he lost consciousness. When he awoke he discovered that he had affixed his signature to a promissory note for something like \$10,000, the exact amount he was not certain of.

A report was immediately made to the police at headquarters, and Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan was placed on the job. He located the quietest at the house in Hollywood Road and placed them under arrest. Since their apprehension, a contractor—Tan Ching Wa, of 30, Lee Yuen Street East—has come forward to testify to being duped in a similar manner by the accused. He became acquainted with the men in July last. Later they called at his house at Yau Fung, and spoke of starting a large jewellery establishment in Hongkong, with a capital of \$50,000. What followed is identical in detail to the aforementioned story. The contractor met the men in their quarters, and, having been "doped," as he alleges, was made to turn over to them, so it is averred, \$3,000.

At the Magistrate's this morning, the quietest were charged before Mr. A. Hazeland with obtaining money by fraud. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. d'Almeida e Castro for the defence. The case was adjourned.

## SPANISH FUGITIVE FROM MANILA ARRESTED.

## PLEADS GUILTY TO EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, second police magistrate, heard an application at the Police Court, this morning, for the extradition of a Spaniard named José Manresa, who is wanted by the Manila authorities for embezzlement.

Manresa was employed by the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company as book-keeper. On the 24th ultimo he left Manila hurriedly for this Colony on board the steamer *Taming*. Soon after his departure became known his books were examined, and it was alleged, serious defalcations were brought to light. The Hongkong Police authorities were soon notified of the affair, and Detective Sergeant Wilden took charge of the fugitive on the arrival of the *Taming* last evening.

To-day, he appeared before the magistrate in answer to the indictment—embezzling funds within the jurisdiction of America. Manresa pleaded guilty.

It is impossible at present to name the amount at issue, and as that information will not be to hand for some days, the case was adjourned, the accused to remain in police custody.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## RICE CROP.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st November. It is gathered from the farmers of the different districts around the city that the rainfall of the last few days has proved in excess and has done a great deal of damage to the rice fields, and that the crop from the present outlook will not turn out as satisfactorily as expected, but about from 60% to 70% of the crop is expected to be saved.

## THE NEW DUMP.

A contractor named Liu Kum-to has applied to the Sham Hoi Chu for the contract for completing the construction of the new dump. The petitioner at the same time pointed out that the articles contained in the contract are in part

insupportable, and require amendment. The Chu has replied requesting the contractor to point out which of the articles require modification.

## OPIUM MONOPOLY.

The farmers of the prepared opium monopoly of the whole province of Kwangtung have applied to the "Hao Hui Chai," since the Bureau has decided to take over the control of the farm of the whole province, for the refund of royalty already paid into the Chu. The Chu has instructed the magistrate to examine the statement handed in and to report if everything is found correct and the refund is recommended.

2nd November.

A number of shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has lodged a joint complaint at the Company's office against the Engineering Department of the Company on various grounds, and the board of directors of the Company is now making investigations into the complaint.

The continuous and heavy rains of the last few days have done some damage to the newly formed roads of the second section of the Canton-Hankow Railway to the extent of 15 changes. The heavy downpour has also done some damage to the filter beds, at Taangpo, of the Canton Water Works Company.

## A WISE PRECAUTION.

The Police Authorities have given orders to prohibit the gambling dens in the different streets of the city of Canton from hanging out lanterns at their doors in the night. This step is taken to diminish the danger of fire during the winter season.

4th November.

SIR JOHN JORDAN ON PATROLLING THE SOUTHERN WATERWAYS.

A Peking telegram states that the British Minister there, during last month, two cases of piracy of river steamers carrying the British flag have taken place on the West River, and that, if the Canton Viceroy will not take up the proposals as suggested to place gunboats on the river for patrolling purposes, which are to be under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, the British Government will undertake the patrolling of the same and will place gunboats to cruise the waterways in order to protect the interest of British steamers plying on the West River.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday, H.E. the Viceroy, the Tatar General and other leading officials proceeded to the Shamene where they were banqueting on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, at the Japanese Consulate. There was a representative gathering and a fireworks display was given in the evening.

## JUNKS ATTACKED.

On the 2nd instant, three or four junks carrying a full cargo of firewood were passing a place called Tai Ping Hui, in the district of Namhoi, when they were suddenly attacked by a gang of robbers from the shore, but fortunately the arms used by the desperadoes were of short range, and the junk people offered their effective resistance. A gunboat in the vicinity, hearing the noise of firearms, proceeded to the scene, but by the time of its arrival, the robbers had already effected their escape.

5th November.

RICE CROPS DAMAGED. The rainfall of the 30th ultimo, as reported by a correspondent writing from the prefecture of Lo Ting, has done extensive damage to that locality. The rain had fallen so heavily that the water of the river there rose considerably—to the height of over four changes. A large number of dwelling-houses has been under water for several days. From the present outlook the number of houses which have collapsed on account of this excessive rainfall is about a hundred.

Going to heavy and continuous rainfall during the last few days, a large area of rice fields in the district of Hok Shan has been flooded with the result that about sixty per cent of the rice crop there has been damaged.

## PIRACY.

Ho Tai, owner of a steam launch, had sent a report to H.E. the Viceroy stating that his vessel was pirated in the district of Heungshan by a number of pirates who were on board another steam launch and had followed up his launch. As a result of an engagement between his launch's crew and the pirates, four of his crew were killed. In reply, H.E. the Viceroy has given orders to the officials of the different gunboats which were lying at the time in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage; to the effect that the arrest of the bad characters concerned in this case is to be effected within ten days' time, or else the officials will be severely reprimanded.

## CONSULAR VISIT.

This morning at ten o'clock, H.E. Viceroy Chang received the French Consul at this post.

## CHEAPER FUEL.

A Faishan correspondent states that from the present market reports the price of rice in that town has fallen considerably owing to the large quantities imported from the districts along the North and West Rivers. One picul of wood is quoted at from three to four mace.

## TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Canton High Authorities have given instructions to the Brigadier General of Pakhoi, Li Chun, to despatch two more Chinese gunboats from Pakhoi to cruise around the coast of the prefecture of Yumchow for the purpose of preventing the further smuggling of firearms and ammunition into the country.

6th November.

CHINESE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. A Hongkong merchant, named Chan Cheung, has petitioned H.E. the Viceroy to the effect that he has formed a newspaper company in Hongkong and prays that his paper be permitted to be imported into this city for circulation. In reply, H.E. the Viceroy has stated that the petitioner's request may be granted on the condition that his paper is not a party organ for Government, but the views expressed should be with the object of enlightening the minds of the public.

ASSAULT ON MISSIONARY. With reference to the case of assault that took place a fortnight ago at Sam Kong, in the district of Namhoi, which was caused by the villagers against a French missionary who was then preaching there, Tadao Wen Tung-yau, the Magistrate of Namhoi called the other day at the French Consulate here to investigate fuller particulars in connection with the case. Yesterday the French Consul called on H.E. the Viceroy to discuss matters affecting the case and it is reported that a satisfactory settlement will be soon arrived at.

## PIRACY.

On account of the frequent occurrence of piracy on the waterways of the West River, H.E. the Viceroy has appointed Colonel Yang Wing-tai and Captain Chiu Heng-pang to take charge of the patrolling work on the waterways of the River.

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## ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

The returns of opium smokers who have been admitted to the Anti-Opium Hospital of the Canton Anti-Opium Association for treatment from the 1st day of the 7th moon to the end of the 9th moon, together with those who have been discharged or died in the institution, are as follows:—

7th moon—Patients admitted 147. Discharged on recovery 49. Died 13.  
8th moon—Patients admitted 66. Discharged on recovery 5. Died 12.  
9th moon—Patients admitted 93. Discharged on recovery 21. Died 9.

## M. CHARLES HARDOUIN AT CANTON.

Yesterday the French Consul here together with Monsieur Charles Haradouin, a member of the Tonkin Government, formerly Consul-General for France here, now on a visit to Canton, called on H.E. the Viceroy.

## WATERWORKS COMPANY.

The Canton Waterworks Company has applied to the Canton Bunding Bureau for a piece of land near the Canton-Hankow Railway Ferry Wharf on the new bund for the purpose of building the Company's headquarters in the future.

## GOLD MINING.

A mining expert named Chan Kwong-yau has petitioned the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to the effect that if gold mines could be put into the extent of 1,312 mace per picul of ore it would be payable to work such mines, and that the Bureau should encourage the public to float companies to work mines in the province.

## RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Canton River Iron Bridge Company has advertised calling a meeting of shareholders for the 20th day of the 10th moon at its head office in Yuen-a to discuss the advisability of continuing or suspending the arrangements in connection with the building of the bridge across the Canton River. I will be remembered that the director of this company, Mr. Lau Chin-ting, died a short time ago in Hongkong.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the gentry and other residents of the city of Canton will be held to-day at the Mun Yuen Gardens in the western suburb to make the necessary arrangements for the opening of a Local Self-Government Bureau in the city of Canton, in conformity with the expressed desire of the Central Government to introduce self-government throughout the whole Empire. This is the first attempt made in this direction in Canton, although the originators of this movement are men hailing from the district of Heungshan.

7th November.

ANILATION OF TAXES. After exhaustive inquiries had been made into the different items of the more unimportant taxes levied on the people of the city of Canton, it has been found that the collection of such taxes amounts to a very insignificant sum and, moreover, these small levies are often the cause of disturbance by the people against the Government. The High Authorities propose to abolish all taxes of small amounts for the benefit of the general public.

## A HONGKONG MODEL.

It has been already reported that the prepared opium monopoly of the whole province of Kwangtung has been referred to and is to be under the control of the officials of the Canton Sham Hoi Chu. Now the Bureau's officials have decided to adopt the methods of the farm in vogue at Hongkong to regulate the sale of opium, and to issue labels to be pasted on all opium boxes. These labels will be prepared and printed by the Canton Government Paper Factory and will soon be issued for that purpose.

## RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has received a letter from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, at Peking, stating that in connection with the present agitation among the people of the province of Chekiang against the proposed floating of a foreign loan for the construction of the railroads in that province, the president of the Chekiang Railway Company will be sent to the Capital to discuss the matter and to arrive at a satisfactory settlement in connection with the question.

## GOLD MINING.

The Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has, on the suggestion of a mining expert, Chan Kwong-yau, issued a notification to the general public inviting merchants and others to float companies to work the various gold mines discovered in the district of Yui Kin, in which gold has been ascertained to be found in payable quantities.

## PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Instructions have been received by the Canton Authorities from the Ministry of Rites at Peking advising the dates selected for the closing and re-opening of the official seals of the different yamens for the New Year holidays. The date for the closing of the seal for the transaction of public business is the 19th day of the 12th moon and the day for re-opening is fixed for the 20th day of the 1st moon next year.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The 9th instant being the birthday of H.M. King Edward VII., the British Consul at this post has issued invitations to the leading Chinese officials to attend a dinner at the Consulate on that day. H.E. the Viceroy is thinking of personally proceeding to the Consulate to offer his congratulations on the occasion.

## BUNDING BUREAU.

The Canton Authorities have abolished the Honam Bunding Bureau as it is decided not to prosecute the scheme of bunding the Honam side of the river until the completion of the new bund on the Canton side. The director of that Department, expectant magistrate Got Yui-chun, yesterday resigned his post.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There was a representative gathering at the Mun Yuen Gardens in the western suburb yesterday afternoon to discuss the steps to be taken for the introduction and establishment of a Local Self-government Bureau for the city of Canton. A tea party was also held and the promoter of the scheme, Mr. Liang Hing-kwai, addressed those present as to the object of the meeting. It was decided that the election of the officials of the Bureau should take place at a meeting to be held on the 10th instant in the same garden.

## THE POLICE.

The members of the Canton Police force have put on their winter uniform since the first day of the present moon.

## HEMP TRADE.

Report from Faishan states that the hemp trade there has done well during the year and large consignments have arrived from Hupeh and found a ready market. It is reported that all hemp merchants have made good profit during the year and are still showing signs of prosperity.

## CHINESE IN SIAM.

"Kalchas" writes to the *Siam Observer* under date 15th ult.—"The *Siam Observer* has recently quoted an article from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. I can by no means concur with the opinion therein contained, and I beg you kindly to publish the following refutation in the correspondence of your paper.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* says—"Of all places in the world it is difficult to understand how Siam could justify a policy of Chinese exclusion." and "The subjects of the Middle Kingdom (China) and it was only a few years ago that the Government of Siam annually sent tributes to Peking in acknowledgment of the Emperor's sovereignty over the vast state." The writer then continues to say that on account of China's troubles in foreign policy, Siam neglected her duties as a tributary state, and finally became independent by the act of France and England, who made Siam a buffer state between their respective colonies.

The writer in the *Hongkong Telegraph* has evidently studied history in China, as his opinion sounds extremely "Chinese."

Chinese history speaks of one Emperor reigning several thousands of years, and of battles where millions of the enemy are killed. The masses of the people in China generally believe that during the last Chinese dynasty the Japs received a sound hiding. As many things in China are upside down, so the Chinese interpretation of historical facts is sometimes most queer and miraculous. I therefore beg the *Hongkong* historian to base his opinion on facts and not on Chinese nonsense.

Why, I beg to ask the gentleman, is Siam more fit than other countries to open its provinces to Chinese emigrants? The Japanese, for instance, are akin to the Chinese, but in spite of this they seem to dislike their Celestial brethren, of whom only a small number have settled in Japan. The Siamese, so says the *Hongkong* scholar, are descendants of the Chinese! The gentleman has evidently not studied the Siamese language and has no knowledge of Siamese rites and customs; otherwise he would not boldly put forth such vague statements. I do not deny that the Thai have to a great extent mixed with Mongolian elements, but originally the Thai are most likely a branch of the great Aryan race. The Siamese do not use Chinese characters, but have a typical Aryan alphabet of their own. Many rootwords of their language correspond in sound and meaning to words of other Aryan languages. Their ancient fairy-tales and their mythology lead to Aryan sources, and the history of the Siamese nation has many features that plainly prove their Aryan origin.

Thus for instance the character of the Chinese and Siamese female sex is altogether different, and I shall here cite an episode from Siamese history corroborating this fact. Nearly every year, when the harvest was



## MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

## THE LOYALTY OF THE BUSINESS.

At the Supreme Court, last Monday, in Summary Jurisdiction, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, P. M. S., presiding, an aged woman named Leung Shun brought an action against one Lam Kwong the head of a money loan association, for the recovery of the sum of \$105, being the amount due to the plaintiff from the defendant as guarantor.

Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Otto Kong Sing representing the defendant.

Plaintiff, Mr. Harding stated, was a subscriber to money loan associations in the Colony. The defendant was the head of both associations, and the plaintiff was claiming from the defendant.

Mr. Harding—You are a member of money loan associations?—Yes.

How many?—Two.

How many times have you paid in money to the first association?—Eight times.

And into the second one?—Thirteen times.

What amount did you pay in on each occasion?—\$5 each time.

And \$105 is due to you?—Yes.

Were these associations carried to their natural end, or were they broken up in the middle?—Neither of the associations was carried through.

Did you apply to the defendant for repayment of \$105?

His Lordship—Was he head man of the association?

Mr. Harding—Yes.

Witness replied that on several occasions she had applied for repayment, but the defendant had put her off from time to time.

Mr. Harding—Did you eventually get an acknowledgment from the defendant in respect to two shares?—Yes.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, cross-examining—The defendant was the head of the associations, why did you want an acknowledgment of the two shares?—He did not give me my money.

But you had a book showing you were a subscriber?—Yes.

What made you ask for the acknowledgment then?—He wrote it for me.

Can you give a reason why these two associations were not carried through?—He was afraid of me. (Laughter). That's why they were not carried through.

Why were they not carried through?—Witness went on to evade giving a direct answer to the question. "My eyes are bad," she answered.

"Tell her to answer the question," urged Mr. Kong Sing.

The question was repeated a third time, when witness gave as her reason that "she was going home."

Was not the defendant's wife—Chung Lam—now dead, the head of the associations?—Yes, I added her name.

Have witness hastened to correct herself. "It was not a woman after all," she said, "it was a man named Chung Lam."

Do you know that the defendant's wife died recently?—Yes.

Do you know that soon after her death the money loan associations stopped?—It was long after.

Is it not a fact that women were the only contributors to these associations?—There were some men.

Tell me the name of one man belonging to the association?—If you look at the book you will see. How do I know?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that, for the defence, he would call witnesses to prove that the defendant was not the head of these associations, but his wife was. Before doing so, however, he submitted that by the money loan associations' rules, containing only twenty-five members, the associations were illegal under the Companies Ordinance, and he asked that the plaintiff be non-suited. The defendant therefor was not the guarantor under the meaning of the Statute of Frauds, and he was afraid his friend could not succeed in his case.

Evidence was then taken, mainly showing that a woman was head of these associations before her death, in August last.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs.

## A "SLUMP" IN SHANGHAI.

The N. C. D. News, of 30th ult., says:—One of the chief topics of conversation and comment in this port amongst Chinese and European residents is the slump in the market for gold and silver. The slump is said to have been caused through wild speculations on the rise in the price of gold. This sort of speculation seemed so easy to the ordinary man in the street that hundreds ventured to get rich by "buying" or "selling" gold, the only things needed for the purpose being a lead pencil or fountain pen and a note book. People, many of whom may not have seen a single bar of gold in their lives and were without money, "bought" or "sold" gold bars by the hundreds, at thousands on time, speculating on a fall or rise, as the case may be, with the result that, when settling day came, those who could not meet their obligations were compelled to abscond or desiring to keep their good name, pawned or sold everything that had any marketable value, to pay their debts, leaving themselves and their families penniless and in danger of starvation. Others, again, who had been known to commit suicide, and also those who had acted as guarantors for them. Naturally those who understood such things usually profited, whilst those who only saw as easy way to get rich—by note book and pencil—found themselves almost involved in destitution. With a public so easily gulled, offices for enabling it to indulge in this sort of gambling sprang up like mushrooms, and added to the extent of the catastrophe.

To crown all, creditors have issued a fiat that accounts must be settled at once, and refuse to do further business until their demands are satisfied. As the majority of the debtors were comparatively penniless when they began "business," and even those having some substance have been since made penniless by gambling on the rise, or fall of gold, the panic that has arisen by the demands of the creditors may well be imagined. Those who understand the character and mental constitution of the ordinary Chinese need not be surprised that suicides and the vanishing act have been the order of the day, while those who depended upon these men for food and maintenance are left to shift for themselves.

There is a report going the rounds that as the creditors find that the laws of China are unfavourable to any litigation on the matter and that gambling is an indictable offence they are endeavouring to obtain assistance of foreigners to sue the debtors to sue.

Where such a thing to take place there is reason to fear that business amongst the Chinese would be brought to a standstill at once, for a slump in one branch would naturally affect all the others. At least one Chinese merchant who, being successful in his legitimate business, venturing to give the quicker way, noted above got "banned" and now a bankrupt.

## A WRONG SATCHEL.

## A YOUNG LADY'S QUANDARY.

2nd inst.

A rather pretty looking young lady, of between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, dressed in a skirt of dark texture and a tinted blouse, stepped firmly on board one of the "Star" ferries last night, looking quite distressed. She took her seat at the side of the smoking-room, and paid no attention to her surroundings. Her face was flushed and her eyes shone brightly. She appeared to be in trouble. Now and again she would dig violently into her satchel, occasionally she would dive into her pocket, but the look of disappointment that was stamped on her countenance never left it. When the launch drew alongside the pier the young lady rushed down the gang plank, hailed the first ricksha she could see, and made for the nearest police station, the name or number of which for reasons is withheld. Arriving there she approached the officer on duty.

"Good-night, Mr. Officer," she said. "I've lost a ring."

"Where have you lost it?" inquired the officer, trying his politest on.

"I can't say. I went out to see some friends this afternoon and I had it with me. I showed it to my friends and I remember very well replacing it in the case."

"What sort of a ring was it?" the officer went on at the same time producing a sheet of paper, one side of which was printed on, but which was now being used as scribbling paper.

The young damsel gave the description of the "missing" ring very minutely, even to the number of carats.

"Did you take a chair after leaving your friends?" interrogated the officer, appearing wise.

"No, a ricksha—one of the new ones," was the reply.

"When you replaced the ring in the case did you put the case into your hand bag?" he pursued.

"No, I did not. I left the house holding the box—it is a small one—you know those ring cases? I was carrying it in my hand."

"Did you take the number of the ricksha?"

"No, how did I know I was going to lose anything?"

"Well, if you leave your name and address, will you let what can be done to recover it?" the officer said.

The lady thought for a while and looked around the charge-room. "I'd rather not," she said. "You see, in a whisper, the ring did not belong to me and was the one—engaged—of a friend of mine, and I would not like it to get out. I'd sooner buy her another than that."

She remained silent for a minute as if in thought. Then she produced the satchel, and for the fifth time probably, laid out its contents, which consisted of a half-soiled handkerchief and a few cents, on the desk. It was not there. She went through her pocket, with equal success. Again she was lost in thought, until the officer getting uncomfortable offered her a chair, which she took. She had not been seated for half a minute when she jumped up.

"I've found it!" she cried. "It wasn't lost."

The officer looked relieved, and inquired in what part of her mysterious apparel she had placed it.

"This isn't my satchel at all, Mr. Officer," she said, looking delighted. "I took the wrong satchel away. My friend and myself, by way of explanation, 'have satchels alike. I left my satchel there, and I remember well now placing the ring in my satchel and leaving it on a table. I am sorry for the trouble I gave you. Good-night."

There was no reply, and if there had been any she would not have heard it, for she was out and down the street in record-smashing time.

## BYADING RESPONSIBILITY.

## SALE OF A DRUGGIST'S BUSINESS.

A Chinese druggist while giving evidence in a case at the Supreme Court, last Monday, gave an illustration under cross-examination of how Chinese transact business in certain quarters.

"You carried on a drug store business at Wanchai some time ago?" queried the solicitor for the plaintiff.

"Yes, I did," was the reply.

And you sold the business?—Yes.

Was the transfer advertised?—Yes.

Who advertised it?—I did not. The people who bought the business, I believe.

Is it not a fact that you sold the business in order to avoid responsibility?—No, Sir.

Whom did you sell the business to?—I sold it. "But to whom?" the solicitor insisted.

Witness paused for a while, thinking hard. "To my folks," he replied at length.

"Ah! Now, I put it to you that you transferred the business to your folks so as not to pay the debts, pressed Counsel.

"No, I did not," replied witness. "I sold it to them."

"How much did you sell it for?" the solicitor proceeded, not heeding the last reply.

The witness looked very uncomfortable. "I had a capital of \$350 and I lost \$350," he answered.

"How much did you sell it for—stock-in-trade and good-will?"

"\$45," the witness replied, dejectedly.

He was then excused.

## DISTURBANCE AT SHEK-TONG-TSUI.

## THE DOINGS OF A CHINESE MERCHANT.

3rd inst.

Four or five young native sparks started out on a spree last night. Travelling westwards, they landed in a house at 473, Queen's Road West, where they ordered dinner and lots of wine. By two o'clock this morning things began to happen, cheerfulness having changed to riotousness. Cups, bowls and different kinds of crockery were used as gags, and the argument got too fierce, and the poor slogging girls had to beat a hasty retreat for their warmer quarters, when the crockery took out their self wings.

The mistress of the house called for order, and one gentleman in particular charged at her, bowling her over. He was held down by his less noisy comrade, who saw trouble looming on the horizon.

The woman picked herself up, and, standing on her feet, ordered the crowd to leave instantly.

"Let me give her one only," pleaded her assailant, whose hands were held behind his back. "It will do me good." Everything was done by the others to "preserve the peace," but their prisoner broke away from them when least expected, and flew at the woman, placing his foot through her parrot and brought down with a crash. Policemen were called in, and the irate merchant—for a Codaught Road merchant he was—removed to the lock-up.

This morning, he was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, with damaging property and assaulting the lady of the house—Chen So. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay the complainant \$5 for the damage done in her house and the Government \$5 for assaulting her. This he did without a murmur, and retired to his home, where he thought the night doing.

## THE SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The Municipal minutes which we publish on another page will be found to contain a great deal of interest to all parents in Shanghai, and especially to those whose children attend the Public School. It will be noticed that it is proposed to make some change in the organization of the Committee and in its relations to the Council. This is probably the reason why such full information is accorded us at present, that we may know what has been done under the old arrangement and of what the school stands in need.

To take up a few of the points dealt upon, we note first of all the retirement of Mr. A. S. Wilson from the honorary post of Secretary to the School Committee. Mr. Wilson has served in this capacity for some years, and his services have been highly appreciated, especially during the period of transition. The period of transition, beginning with the retirement of Mr. Wilson, now sees it close in the appointment of Mr. Billing to the substantive post of Principal. This appointment we are sure that all who know Mr. Billing's interest in his boys, his keenness for the things that appeal to them, and his scholastic attainments, will warmly endorse. We believe they will also share Mr. Billing's opinion that the acquisition of French, a good conversational and commercial grip of the language, is of the highest importance, and seeing this is so the Committee would be completely justified in engaging the best teacher they could get. But in this mercenary age—how has it cut one's coat according to one's cloth and the duty of a few months, until the preparation of the Budget is further advanced and the financial conditions better known, can only be commended.

There are two points, dealt with separately in these minutes, which appear to us to be very closely connected; they are fees and attendance. We notice that a revised scale of fees, abolishing some anomalies, is to be compiled for discussion, and we also notice that the school has never had such a roll-call as it has at present.

It seems to us that a school, which has established itself in the esteem of the public in the way in which the Shanghai Public School has done, and which gives, as it does, an education considerably beyond that of similar schools at home, ought to be able to charge a higher fee than at present, especially in the higher forms. It is to be remembered that the institution fulfils the double functions of a primary and a secondary school. We believe that the latter part of the work is comparatively recent growth, and that it is still capable of considerable development, especially with the recent additions to its staff, and as the years go by and the proportion of youths sent home to be educated grows smaller there is the more need of this development. There is undoubtedly need of a thoroughly well equipped secondary school in the East, a school free from any sectarian atmosphere imparting a really liberal education, on modern lines, and as reasonably recent growth, and that the Public School form an admirable nucleus for such a school we are satisfied, and with proper encouragement that nucleus should in due time become an entity in itself, a separate institution receiving within its doors only such students as by previous primary school education, could benefit from its higher grade of instruction. When we plead for a school of this type free from sectarian influence, we do it in view of the fact that in this community there are too many "all sorts and conditions of men" and that any institution with a sectarian taint, even if it is still capable of considerable development, especially with the recent additions to its staff, and as the years go by and the proportion of youths sent home to be educated grows smaller there is the more need of this development. There is undoubtedly need of a thoroughly well equipped secondary school in the East, a school free from any sectarian atmosphere imparting a really liberal education, on modern lines, and as reasonably recent growth, and that the Public School form an admirable nucleus for such a school we are satisfied, and with proper encouragement that nucleus should in due time become an entity in itself, a separate institution receiving within its doors only such students as by previous primary school education, could benefit from its higher grade of instruction.

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## THE WAYS OF SOME CHININGS.

THE OPIUM FARMER'S MEMOIRS.

So much has the Ching been in the public eye of late that I state no apology for giving a few details of the doings and character of this interesting personality. Prim



The Seoul Press



## S.S. "TAIWAN" SAFE.

## ARRIVAL AT SAIGON.

H.M.S. "ASTREA" RECALLED BY WIRELESS.

6th inst.

This morning the crew of H.M.S. *Astrea* were busy taking in coal to proceed on a mission of mercy, and later in the afternoon the British cruiser steamed out of the harbour bound South to search for the now overdue steamer *Taiwan*, belonging to the Wing Fat S.S. Co. The *Taiwan* was on a voyage to Saigon. She cleared at the Harbour Office on the 25th October and left on Saturday, the 26th ult. She had on board 500 Chinese emigrants bound for the French port and carried fifty-three of a crew all told, of whom five were Europeans.

The names of the Captain and officers are:—

J. D. Martin, Master.  
H. Nelson, First Mate.  
Forquison, Second Mate.  
Lightburn, Chief Engineer.  
Young, Second Engineer.  
Loulie, Third Engineer.

The *Taiwan* was carrying a cargo of 1,400 tons general merchandise besides 200 tons bunker coal. The steamer was last reported on Sunday 20 miles S.W. of Gap Rock.

All anxiety for the safety of the *Taiwan* is now removed. As we go to press news reaches us that the passenger steamer had arrived safely at Saigon. Such was the brief of the message received in Hongkong late this afternoon. We understand that a similar message was received by the Commodore, who, in the circumstance, has directed the recall of the *Astrea* by wireless telegraph.

## THE INFRINGEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADEMARKS.

The Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade has sent the following communication to the press:—

References have lately been made in the European and American Press with regard to the infringement of foreign trademarks. The subject is one which has been under careful consideration and investigation by the Committee, and a circular was issued on the subject in June, special attention being directed to the necessary methods of procedure in cases of infringement. The Committee has now been specially requested by Mr. Hisamoto, of the Patent Bureau, to make known as widely as possible the measures to be taken to ensure the full protection accorded by the law. Many of the difficulties which have arisen are due to the neglect of foreign merchants and manufacturers in not registering their marks in Japan. The Bureau is thus unable to detect infringements, and in this way rights are registered which afterwards become the subject of dispute. According to the Trade-marks Law Article 11, Clause No. 5, trade marks cannot be registered if they are identical with, or similar to, marks already registered before the opening of the Trade Mark Law which came into force on July 1, 1899, provided always that such trade marks have since continued in use. In order to prevent, as far as it may be possible, the difficulties arising from infringement of old-established trade marks, the Patent Bureau will be glad to receive particulars for its records of all trade marks which are still in use and were in existence and use prior to July 1, 1899. In this manner it is hoped to minimize the possibility of infringement, but success in this respect requires that all who value their trademark should assist by supplying the necessary particulars without delay. The Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade is of opinion that this suggestion offered by Mr. Hisamoto, of the Patent Bureau, is of an extremely liberal character and hope that it will receive the widest possible circulation by all who are in any way interested.

## ST. VINCENT-DE PAUL SOCIETY.

## CHARITABLE BAZAAR.

The Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul are holding their annual bazaar on Sunday next, the 10th inst. This deserving charitable institution is long established in Hongkong and for the past fifty years has relied upon and obtained the assistance and patronage of the residents in the Colony on the occasion of the bazaar and fancy fair at the end of each year. It is mainly from the proceeds of this annual *al fresco* bazaar that the Society have derived their funds wherewith to carry on their work for the relief of the indigent, the aged and the infirm.

From the statement of accounts for the year ended 30th September last, which we are requested to publish, it will be seen how the funds have been expended in aid of the poor.

The statement of accounts from 1st October, 1906, to 30th September, 1907, is as follows:—

Balance in the Bank and on hand	43,772.72
Proceeds of <i>Al Fresco</i> Fete 11th November, 1906	2,264.46
Collection amongst members at weekly meetings	95.85
Subscription from honorary members	145.00
Interest on fixed deposit and Savings Bank	70.89
Donations:—	
The Colonial Government	\$100.00
Mr. João Miguel Alves	100.00
J. Collaco (Bangkok)	30.00
Mrs. C. Danenberg	27.00
J. M. E. Machado	25.00
A. F. J. Soares	25.00
E. Figueiredo (Shanghai)	25.00
P. M. da Silva	10.00
Mrs. Ignacia Mourante	10.00
Anonymous	58.50
	410.50

\$5,129.42

Weekly allowance to 36 families in tickets 986.10 |

Cash allowance to 33 families 771.40 |

Xmas and Easter allowances to 68 families 154.50 |

Xmas Souvenirs to poor children 30.00 |

Wanchai Hospital for medical attendance, medicine and funeral expenses 120.00 |

Allowance to Wanchai Convent under the care of the Italian Sisters 60.00 |

Home for the Aged and Infirm, Wanchai, under the care of the Italian Sisters 400.00 |

Cash allowance to destitutes 20.50 |

One passage to Saigon 25.00 |

Five passages to Shanghai adults and 3 children 42.00 |

Balance 2,519.92 |

\$5,129.42

There being little market at Tientsin for Chinese ponies the up-country dealers have sent down to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Ltd., for sale, and they left on the 27th ult., on board S.S. *Wanang*, the loading having been carried on all night, without an accident.

Chinese Crisis.

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

## HANDSOME RESULTS.

Mrs. May, the President of the Ministering Children's League, wishes specially to thank Mrs. Grist, (M.C.S. secretary for the Peak), Mrs. C. C. (secretary for Victoria), Mrs. Longridge (Kowloon secretary), the Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Tuxford and Mr. Robson who kindly provided their own stalls; Mrs. George Hastings, Mrs. D'Este, and the other ladies who gave such efficient and ready help at the other stalls, as well as the following firms and others who rendered generous and valuable assistance to the Bazaar:—

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, A. S. Watson & Co., W. Howell & Co., Weissmann & Co., and Messrs. Finlay for gratuitous supply of various articles; Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. for supplying piano; the Electric Light Company; the *China Mail* for advertising and printing programmes free of charge; the *Daily Press*, *South China Morning Post* and *Hongkong Telegraph* for advertising at reduced rates; Major Chapman and the Officers, Hongkong Volunteers, for loan of ground and hall; the Hongkong A.D.C.; Mr. Tuckner for the loan of plants and palms; and Mr. Tooker and Mr. Wolfe of the Public Works Department who supervised the arranging of the ground.

Very grateful thanks are also due to Mrs. Somerset Playne, who arranged the Musical Tableau which brought in a substantial sum; to Mr. H. W. Bird, who kindly arranged the scenery; and to Miss Gilt for having organised such a successful children's entertainment.

The net results are \$1,300 which will be divided amongst the following charities:—

The Hildesheim Mission Blind School	\$400.00
Victoria Home & Orphanage, Kowloon	400.00
Miss Johnston's Baxter Mission	
Schools	100.00
Diocesan Girls School	100.00
French Convent	100.00
Italian Convent	100.00
(Further donation to Italian Convent towards re-building their habit quarters which have been condemned)	100.00
	\$1,300.00

During the Cricket week there will be another performance of Tableau.

## A BARMAID'S SALARY.

## CLAIM IN COURT.

6th inst.

A barmaid in the employ of the International Hotel sued M. Sternberg, the proprietor, at the Supreme Court, this morning, to recover the sum of \$55, the balance of one month's salary.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro represented the defendant.

This action was fourth on the list, but Mr. d'Almada asked that it be heard first as one of the witnesses belonged to H.M.S. *Astrea*, which ship was leaving at noon today, for Saigon, in search of the missing steamer *Taiwan*, and he did not expect her back for a week.

This was agreed upon and the witness, William Ancliffe, a stoker, was called to the stand. He was then examined by Mr. d'Almada.

Do you remember the 10th October?—Yes.

You remember going to the International Hotel?—At a quarter to seven in the evening.

What happened?—I ordered a port wine and lemon, and sat down to drink it. All of a sudden a barmaid named Marie came to argue, the point with me. I told her to go away, which she did not do, but jumping up on a stool she slapped me on the eye with her hand. I turned round and laughed at her, whereupon she picked up a soldier's stick and struck me over the right eye, cutting it open. A stoker and a soldier took her away, and the mistress ordered her away. She came back again to my table and started abusing me. I paid for my drink and left.

Did you hear Mrs. Sternberg tell her to go home?—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Grist—Who was the soldier sitting with her?—A soldier from the Middlesex Regiment. Have you known him before?—No, Sir.

Never met him before?—No, Sir. I always come there alone.

How's that?—I don't keep company.

Is it because you are quarrelsome?—No, Sir. Was the International the first public house you called at?—Yes.

Did you see any barmaids, except the plaintiff?—Yes, Sir.

How many?—Two more besides her. Were they sitting at the same table?—No; one was behind the counter.

Did you call for a drink?—Yes, Sir.

Who brought it to you?—I went and fetched it myself.

And the plaintiff came and sat at your table?—No. The opposite table.

Did you call her a bad name?—No, Sir.

Then why should she strike you?—She started the argument.

What argument was that?—She said she did not want to speak to stokers and sailors of the Navy. She said her father court-martialed men like me at one time.

She deliberately came over to quarrel with you?—Yes.

His Lordship—Was anything said to provoke her?—No, I never heard anything.

Lizzie Sternberg, the wife of the defendant, said that plaintiff was formerly in her employ. She entered witness's service in August and left on the 5th ult.

Mr. d'Almada—Did you ever warn her of her conduct?—Yes, after she had had a row with customers.

On the 5th October there was a row? Did you send her home?—Yes, I did. There were three rows that night. I told her to go home in order to keep the house quiet, as everyone was upset.

Did she go?—Yes, and returned with her husband. He himself could not keep her quiet.

When did she next return to the hotel?—That following afternoon at six o'clock and she made another row.

Did she and her husband call at your hotel later?—Yes, on Sunday morning. He asked me what I was going to do.

Did you discharge her?—No, I told her to go home only to quiet things.

Mr. Grist—What did you do when the soldier held her?—That was after she struck the sailor. When she struck the sailor I faintly.

How long were you unconscious?—I wasn't exactly unconscious. I felt bad for about two or three minutes and water had to be given me to revive me.

Did she ask for her wages?—Yes, she did.

And you told her to go home?—Yes; but all this time she was working for the Criterion.

Mr. Grist submitted that plaintiff was justified in leaving the hotel. She had been insulted in the bar and she did not receive the protection from the hotel proprietor or his wife to which she was entitled.

His Lordship held that the defendant was justified in discharging the plaintiff, and entered judgment for the defendant with costs.

## A COAL CONCESSION IN BORNEO.

## INTERESTING CASE AT THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Wednesday, Captain James Evans Watson, of 10, Robinson Road, Kowloon, brought an action against A. C. Macmillan and J. M. Donaldson Aiken, both residing at "The Albany," to recover the sum of \$1,000, being three months' wages from the 3rd March, 1907, at the rate of \$300 per month, and for board and lodging.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. A. C. Colborne, of Messrs. Jeacock, Looker and Deacon, was for the first defendant. The writ for the second defendant was not served.

Mr. Grist stated that the plaintiff was a master mariner and the defendants mining engineers. In February last plaintiff was engaged by the defendants as a pilot on a monthly salary of £30, defendants undertaking to provide board and lodging. The defendants, Mr. Grist said, had not paid the plaintiff his salary or any part of it, nor had they provided him with board and lodging, or paid to him any sum for or on account of board and lodging. Plaintiff's salary was arranged in sterling, but in the allegation it was being treated in dollars so as to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Lordship—Perhaps you are suing for more than you are entitled to. The dollar is higher.

Mr. Grist—Perhaps so, your Lordship, but that matter can be adjusted.

The defence, Mr. Grist observed, deny engaging the plaintiff, or that they undertook to provide him with board and lodging. It seemed that the defendants had an interest in a mining concession in Borneo. They tried to float a company in Hongkong, and in negotiating the business they found they required a master mariner to take charge of a tug boat to go down to Borneo, and also to act as pilot. Plaintiff was then engaged to do that work. Witnesses he would call to show that plaintiff was actually engaged by the defendants. The concession, he said, belonged to Macmillan, but it was in the name of Aiken. They were arranging to float a company in Hongkong and later they intended to sell the concession to the company.

Mr. F. Barretto, a partner of Messrs. Barretto and Company, spoke as to being told by the defendants of the engagement of a Captain Watson.

Mr. Grist—Did they negotiate for the sale to you of the concession?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Holborow, cross-examining—This company that was going to be formed was not formed?—No.

You had trouble with them over it?—A settlement could not be arrived at and the matter dropped.

And you went so far as to take proceedings against them?—I was not taken by us. It was taken by Cheung Cheung Chi.

And he was a party to the same agreement, as you were?—Yes.

All correspondence in connection with the concession was addressed to Aiken?—Yes.

Are you prepared to swear that Macmillan said he was a partner in the concern?—Yes. I can go a little further and say that an agreement was made in Deacon's office.

Where did the conversation between you and Macmillan take place?—In my office.

Captain Watson, the plaintiff, spoke to being engaged by the defendants at the salary stated, to inspecting several launches for the defendants, and to engaging a Chinese engineer named Ah Hing at a salary of \$100 a month.

Mr. Holborow—When you met Mr. Macmillan you were out of a job?—Yes.

And didn't you ask him to use his influence with Sir Paul Chater to get you a job?—No, Sir. I don't do what I look for jobs myself.

His influence with Sir Paul Chater was very small.

Did you ask him to get you a job?—Not that I am aware of. I had just come out from home and I was looking for a job.

At this time when you had this conversation you were very hard up?—No, Sir. I was never hard up in my life.

Not even when you are out of work?—Yes.

Have you a private income?—The reply was inaudible.

What are you drawing at the Dock Company now?—I don't think that is material to the case. I want to know—it would take some time counting up.

But roughly?—Some months I draw less, some months I draw more. Last month I drew more, maybe this month I'll draw less. But it is never under £30.

Don't you think that the agreement should have been placed in writing?—I never had an agreement in my life. One was offered to me in this case, but I said I did not matter.

How was it that you did not ask for payment before?—I was waiting to make out a bill.

And you let the month slip by?—I had enough money to go on with.

Surely, a monthly salary is paid by the month?—Yes.

How was it you did not take proceedings before?—Aiken told me he would pay me. He had a cross check, he said, and could not put it into the bank as he had no account, and such like excuses, putting me off from day to day.

After you said Macmillan dodged you?—I could not meet him.

When you made the agreement did you know the date when you were to leave for Borneo?—Well, in a fortnight, I thought.

Mr. Holborow submitted that the evidence of plaintiff being engaged by the defendants was not only unreasonable, but unbusinesslike. Business men, as the defendants undoubtedly were, would never have engaged a man to work for a concession which was not subscribed. The probability was that the plaintiff was recommended for the job and he would have got it had the business gone through. It was absurd.

Mr. Holborow concluded that the defendants would have entered into an agreement to pay a man to keep a man—in Hongkong for an indefinite period until the formation of the company.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

THE fine Austrian cruiser *Kaiser Franz Josef* is making an enviable record for life saving during her present commission in these waters. It is only a few weeks ago that her gallant blue-jackets saved about a hundred people from an overturned passenger boat in Moll harbour, and now we learn from the *Chefoo Daily News* of the 24th ult., that on Monday morning last a Chinese sailing sampan capsized about half a mile from the Austrian cruiser *Kaiser Franz Josef*, then at anchor in Chefoo harbour. The officer on duty noticed the accident and immediately a boat was lowered and sent to the rescue of the unfortunate victims who were struggling in the water. The sea was running high at the time and it was with considerable difficulty that the sampan was righted and all the men saved. Upon reaching the cruiser the Chinese were allowed to dry their clothes and the sampan was pumped empty. As soon as they had sufficiently recovered they proceeded on their way, thankful for their kindly treatment.

## JAPAN'S GOLD MOVEMENTS.

## BALANCE-SHEET WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

We have already given at some length the results of the investigation which has been made by the Department of Finance as to the inflow and outflow of specie during last year outside the regular trade channels. A summary of these results may now be given. From the investigation the movement of specie is computed as follows:—

Specie received ..... ¥45,687,075  
" paid out ..... 27,682,139

Excess of receipts ..... ¥17,994,936

The Department then proceeds to add the excess of exports over imports, which amounted to ¥4,770,000, and comes to the conclusion that the total of specie which found its way into the country during 1906 over and above goldgoings amounted to ¥18,764,936. Moreover, the output of gold bullion in Japan for the same year is estimated at ¥3,000,000, and therefore, according to the Department, the increase of specie during the year amounted to ¥15,764,936. The inflow and outflow of specie are classified as follows:—

INFLUX OF SPECIE.

Freight on Japanese ships ..... ¥14,465,856

Premiums from abroad received by Japanese insurance companies ..... 1,179,555

Expenditure of foreign visitors ..... 37,038,246

Remittances, etc., of Japanese abroad ..... 10,947,851

Business profits remitted abroad ..... 4,532,679

Loans to and from foreigners ..... 1,939,000

Government foreign loan fund brought in ..... 295,500,000

Other Government funds called in ..... 6,051,741

Profit from articles imported to be manufactured ..... 1,000,000

Investments abroad called in ..... 143,000

Money paid by foreign insurance companies ..... 795,303

..... ¥45,687,075

EFFLUX OF SPECIE.

Freight on foreign ships ..... ¥741,491

Expenditure abroad of Japanese ships and shipping companies ..... 8,161,552

Expenditure of Japanese abroad ..... 7,654,309

Profit of foreigners from enterprises in Japan ..... 10,034,134

Paid for foreign newspapers and magazines ..... 392,992

Payment of principal and interest of loan bonds ..... 202,197,030

Other Government expenditure abroad ..... 43,680,661

Investments abroad ..... 3,345,000

..... ¥276,082,139

It is pointed out that there are several items both under the head of Influx and Efflux which are of an extraordinary or temporary character, such as the calling in of the loan funds, foreign investments, etc., in the former; and the payment of principal and interest upon loans, Japanese investments abroad, etc., in the latter. After eliminating the items of an extraordinary nature, the Department comes to the opinion that the normal balance-sheet would stand thus:—

Influx ..... ¥99,014,075

Efflux ..... 70,565,139

Excess of receipts ..... ¥28,448,936

All this is very interesting, but it is also very speculative. For example, under "Influx of Specie" we have 14 million yen received by Japanese ships abroad, while under the head of "Efflux" Japanese ships are only represented as carrying freight in Japan of 4 million.

We are very much inclined to believe that as regards the former the estimate is far too high and that for the latter it is far too low. Again, we doubt very much if premiums from abroad received by Japanese insurance companies amount to over a million yen. The expenditure of foreign visitors seems also to be placed rather too high, and represents an increase of more than 100 per cent. on the estimate of four years ago. Again, under the head of "Efflux" we have the sum of close on eleven millions as the profit of foreigners from enterprises in Japan. Turning to the fuller figures we find that of this amount 31 million yen is given as net profit of foreigners from business in Japan, while 14 million is the net profit from foreign capital in Japan—i.e., put in by non-resident foreigners—presumably 2/3 million premiums paid to foreign life insurance companies, ¥220,000 interest paid foreigners on money on fixed deposit in Japanese banks, and 2 million money remitted home by foreigners. But how is it possible for the Finance Department to know how much money is remitted home by foreigners? Clearly this must be pure guesswork. So far as the account is concerned, however, it is clear that the sum actually remitted is all that should be calculated in estimating the movement of specie. The "profit" made by foreigners, which in the above table would seem to include the total of all salaries, is shipped home in bulk to the industrial error which seems to run through all Japanese calculations of the economic position of the foreigner in this country. It should be evident on very brief consideration that the profit made by foreigners is in large measure spent in the country itself, and only a very small proportion is sent abroad. Thus so far from foreigners being a drain on the country, they form an actual asset, in that by their expenditure and knowledge they promote the movement in trade and commerce without which "profits" in the trade sense of the term would not exist. But the whole balance-sheet strikes us as being of a very fanciful and speculative character. For example, how can profit upon articles imported to be manufactured be calculated as so much influx of specie? Such estimates must be rather misleading than otherwise, and the chief value of such a table is in direct attention to the existence of unseen exports and imports. *Japan Chronicle*.

## A FALSE ALARM.

## GAMBLING GAME AT WEST POINT OFFSET.

6th inst.

A coolie came very near losing his life at West Point last night, the result of a practical joke. Fortunately, however, he only sustained slight injuries, which will keep him confined to bed for some days.

Between nine and ten o'clock last night a number of coolies, it appears, were gambling on the first floor of No. 247, Queen's Road West. The game had reached an interesting stage, when some person, who knew the game was in progress, made half way up the stairs and yelled: "Police are coming!"

Immediately there was confusion in the house. The gamblers rushed wildly all over the place, seeking means of escape. A few of the men made for the verandah and one or two succeeded in crossing to the adjoining houses, but one coolie, Lung Fat by name, lost his footing in doing so, and fell to the street.

When the excitement had subsided the police were called and the injured man, who suffered from nothing more than a sprain, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

## A UNIQUE VOYAGE.

## SAFE ARRIVAL OF STEAM DREDGER AT SHANGHAI.

The first of the steam dredgers for the two-million ton dredging contract in connexion with the "Wangpu Conservancy work arrived here from Holland yesterday



100

[illegible]



## BANK SHROFF ABSCONDED.

## OVER \$10,000 SHORTAGE IN ACCOUNTS.

In Chinese mercantile circles last Wednesday morning considerable excitement prevailed when it was learned that a shroff employed in one of the leading foreign banks in Hongkong had absconded to Canton, with a sum of over \$10,000. The bank in question does not suffer by the disappearance of the shroff whose defalcations are probably covered by the bond provided by the Comptroller who is responsible for his employees.

## COMMERCIAL.

## RAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. received telegraphic information from Singapore advising that the crushing of the Raub, Australian Gold Mining Co. for the past four weeks yielded 1,057 oz. gold from 2,592 tons stone, and cyanide results—216 oz. from 260 tons stone.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the relative:

The market continues to be well supported by investors, and rates show a slight improvement on the previous week.

Banks.—Numerous sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been put through at \$660 and \$665 for the old shares, and \$655 and \$660 for the new shares, the market closing with sellers at the latter rates.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are without business. There is demand for North China, at Tls. 73, but shares are scarce. Unions are steady at \$780, while Yangtzes are again on offer at \$165.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are wanted at \$87 after sales at \$86 and \$87. Hongkong Fires are in favour at \$305. Sales have been effected at this rate.

Shipping.—Douglases are without change and quiet at \$121. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship have further strengthened, and at the close buyers paid at \$104. India China Preferred and Preferred are unaltered. Shell Transports are offering at 43/1. Star Ferries old and new can be placed at \$21 and \$20 respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars are somewhat easier at \$104. Perak Sugars have declined to Tls. 85, with sellers in the North.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are steady at Tls. 155. Raubs are in request at \$9, but sellers are not forthcoming.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are easier at \$67. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet at \$102. Shanghai Docks are firmer at Tls. 74. Hong Kong Wharves have risen to Tls. 72 at which rate sales have taken place in the North.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels continue in favour at \$50 without inducing sellers. Hongkong Lands are weaker at \$9. Humphreys Estates can probably be secured at \$8.50. Shanghai Lands have improved to Tls. 101, closing with buyers.

Cotton Mills.—A weaker tone prevails in Ewos which are offering at the reduced rate of Tls. 55. In the absence of business in Northern stocks under this heading, we follow the latest quotations from the North.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have been sold, and there are further buyers at \$10. Light and Powers are inquired for at \$6, after sales at \$6. China Providents are a shade easier after sales at \$9 and \$9.1. Hongkong Electric has found investors at \$14. Green Island Cement has inquiries at \$14. Sales have been effected at \$14 and \$14. There are further buyers of Hongkong Ropes at \$15, but no shares are obtainable. William Powells have been taken off the market at \$53, closing firm at the rate. In the North, Langkats have strengthened to Tls. 37, with buyers, while Sumatras have been sold at Tls. 108.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 2/0 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

A steady investment business has been done during the week under review, in some instances at highly enhanced rates.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled firm during the week. Sales of the old shares have been effected at \$600 and \$601, and the new at \$555 and \$56.74.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are unchanged and without business. North-Chinese are in favour at Tls. 74, while Unions are easier at \$780.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have been sold and are wanted at \$87. Hongkong Fires are steady at the improved rate of \$310.

Shipping.—China and Macao steamships are again in demand at \$10. There have been sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamships at \$29 and \$30, the stock closing firm with buyers at the latter rate. Indo-China preferred and deferred are still on offer jointly, at the unchanged rate of \$47 and \$39. There are buyers of Star Ferries old and new at \$21 and \$20 respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars are without business at \$104. Perak Sugars can be placed at Tls. 85.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have found buyers in the North at Tls. 14, 30, ex the final dividend of 1/6 paid on the 2nd inst. Raubs are in demand at \$3. From private telegraphic advices received from Singapore, we learn that the crushing for the past period yielded 1,057 oz. gold from 2,592 tons stone, and cyanide, 216 oz. from 260 tons.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Fens are quiet at \$46. Kowloon Wharves can be placed at \$67. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, which close with sellers at \$100. Hong Kong Wharves have risen to Tls. 72, at which rate they have been sold.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There is a continued firmness in Hongkong Hotels, and buyers again rule the market at \$100. Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$90. Humphreys Estates have weakened to \$101, but there are buyers at the rate. West Point can probably be procured at \$18. Shanghai Lands are inquired for in the North at Tls. 101.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are still on offer at Tls. 55. Hongkong Cottons have declined to \$10. There is no change to report in other stocks under this heading.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have inquiries at \$104 after numerous sales at the rate. China Light and Powers are in request at 16. Daily Farms and Green Island Cement are quiet at \$16 and \$14 respectively. Hong Kong Electric are firmer at \$15, and Hong Kong Ropes at \$15. Peak Tramways (fully paid) can be sold at \$12, and the new shares (\$1 paid up) at \$5. Steam Laundry have been dealt in at \$51. Union Waterworks are a shade easier at \$11. William Powells have further inquiries at \$53. In the North, Sumatras can be placed at the slightly increased rate of Tls. 100. Langkats are also wanted, at the advanced rate of Tls. 37.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 2/0 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

## KNIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke & Rogge write on and last:—The past fortnight has been very dull, rates can hardly be described as having improved any change for the worse, but the demand for tonnage in almost all quarters has been, considering the time of the year, a remarkably insignificant one. It is therefore fortunate indeed that in consequence of "liners" confining themselves to their own trades, the amount of available tonnage is no longer in any considerable excess over present requirements, limited as the latter undoubtedly are at the moment. What will further relieve the situation, is the action of some Norwegian owners in ordering their tonnage away to European waters. We hear of two actual fixtures in this direction, and other steamers may follow suit.

The dislocation in Saigon to Hongkong business continues, only one charter having come to pass at 8 cents. Saigon reports that owing to a heavy drop in exchange large contracts were engaged with France, and a few cargoes sold to Java. As for the prospects of the new crop, no definite information can be given yet, but the opinion is the crop will be an average one.

Saigon to Java, there appears to have been quite a lively inquiry, which is stated to have been partly met at rates ranging from 18 to 21 cents. With but one exception fixtures are kept private. Several orders for tonnage have been cancelled on account of the entire absence of return freights from Java or anywhere in that neighbourhood.

Saigon in other directions we have not heard of any business.

Newchwang after all promises, to become a source of disappointment for the close of the season. Only one further boat has been taken up to Canton and another one to Amoy. At the moment hardly any inquiries remain on the market.

Yangtze business continues to give liners ample employment at fair rates.

Coal freights: Moli to Hongkong a fresh charter has been brought about at \$145, and Haiphong to Canton a small boat accepted \$15.

Monthly:—For Japanese account German s.s. *Lyndal Schiff* has been taken up at \$500 for 2 1/2 months, the boat being intended for employment in the coal trade, Japan to Shanghai.

Sail Freights:—There is nothing fresh to report.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—Brit. bark *Lyndhurst*, 2,742 tons, arrived 26th July. Brit. bark *Felicit*, 2,668 tons, arrived 24th August. Brit. bark *Lawhill*, 1,950 tons, arrived 28th August.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailing:—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/0 1/2

Do. 4 months sight 2/0 1/2

France—Bank T.T. 2/0 1/2

America—Bank T.T. 2/0 1/2

Germany—Bank T.T. 2/0 1/2

India T.T. 2/0 1/2

Do. demand 1/5 1/2

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74

Singapore T.T. 13 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. 100

Yokohama—Bank T.T. 100

Buying

months sight L/C 2/1 5/16

months sight L/C 2/1 9/16

months sight San Francisco & New York 2/1 5/16

months sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/1 5/16

months sight France 2/1 5/16

months sight Germany 2/1 5/16

Bank of England rate 2/1 5/16

Market rate 2/1 5/16

Bank of France 2/1 5/16

Sovereign 2/1 5/16

9/70

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE British Commercial Agency at Vladivostok has been re-opened.

TENDERS are invited by the Government for the erection of a bungalow, servants' quarters and stable building at Tai Po.

LIEUT. A. Gitt, Inspector of Army Schools, left this station per s.s. *Delhi* on 2nd inst., for Singapore, on inspection duty.

MAJOR W. A. F. Williamson, Army Service Corps, left for Tientsin per s.s. *Princess Alice* on 6th inst., for temporary duty.

THE Waiwup has wired to the Viceroy at Canton consulting him about the revision of the treaty with France regarding Annam.

DR. ALBERT TRINOW, of the Hamburg American s.s. *Sibiria*, who was landed at Penang yesterday on the 8th ult., died in the General Hospital there.

RUSSIA has informed Japan that she will remit the balance of the bill for the Russian prisoners of war, amounting to Yen 49,000,000, through London within a month.

THE Viceroy of Manchuria has wired to the Peking authorities asking that a decoration be presented to Father Patol as he has done good work in teaching the natives in Manchuria.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. Joseph Morris to be chief accountant on the Kowloon-Canton Railway Construction, with effect from the 31st October.

THE second officer of the s.s. *Tanawanda*, named West, is reported to have been missing from his ship since 7 p.m. on the 25th ult., at Shanghai. The missing man is about 28 years of age, about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and has fair hair and a moustache.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN has wired to the Waiwup from Canton to the effect that in case any foreigners leave land such should be proved by the title deeds issued by the Chinese authorities and not by those issued by Consuls, and that the Waiwup should negotiate this arrangement with the foreign ministers concerned in Peking.

PLAINTIFFS, the Chuen Heung firm, of 174 Des Voeux Road West, won their case at the Supreme Court, last Monday, against a tenant named Li Shun. Mr. R. A. Harding, who appeared for the plaintiffs, claimed \$80, being five months' rent from the 5th June to the 30th October, at the rate of \$16 per month. Mr. Harding proved his claim and obtained judgment with costs.

MR. SCOT, chief officer of the *Canton*, who was injured by a fall on that vessel last Friday and who has since been confined in the General Hospital, is now so far recovered as to be considered out of danger. His worst injury is to the jaw, which has been badly smashed, and it will be some time before the wound will have sufficiently healed to enable him to get out.

THE Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Washington has telegraphed to the Waiwup that the Chinese losses during the Vancouver riot last month totalled not less than \$100,000.

THE 500 Japanese soldiers who had been dispatched to guard the Crown Prince in Korea, have been ordered to remain in that country to take part in the suppression of rioters.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* (Capt. C. Pedroso) arrived from Macao last Thursday to represent the Government of the neighbouring colony on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday to-day.

SIR ALEXANDER HOSIE, H. M. Commercial Attaché, who has recently returned to Peking after a month's tour in Manchuria, will again take up his residence in Shanghai during the present month. His intention is to spend from two to three months at the Northern port.

JOHN DOWNIE was sent to the House of Detention again yesterday morning. He was arrested by Policemen Birrell on the Pyma East last Thursday night, dancing a breakdown. An American, by name Frank Burniss, was also convicted of being a vagrant and sent to the H. of D., too.

A SHOP coolie, calling himself Kwan Fung, of 152, Wing Kat Street, was bound over in the sum of 150 to keep the peace at the Police Court, yesterday. Kwan, it appears, had an argument with a lunko on board the steamer *Hoi Sang* last Thursday evening. The officer had threatened to arrest him, and Kwan boxed his ears.

IT is reported that a syndicate of capitalists, who all have a business interest at Saigon, has bought a suitable piece of land there on which to build a hotel which will be equipped in up-to-date style. The hotel will be of three stories, and the equipment will include electric lifts and other conveniences.

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COTTON stands at a high figure at Denak in Java that Chinese dealers in that article have formed a trust with the object of keeping down the market price. This calls forth comment that such a trust may become a public danger in the near future, and that the Government should take measures to defeat this attempt at exclusive dealing.

A CHINESE lady, the first wife of a Celestial, attempted suicide by jumping into a pond this morning (Oct. 19) in the vicinity of Baginaw, the splash was heard by the second lady of the house, a native woman, who immediately jumped into the pond and with great difficulty rescued her superior mistress. Jealousy led to the rash act, but now the rivals are bosom friends.

On 24th ult., at 5th boys were racing in boats at Paklat, Bangkok, one sampan which contained two boys was upset, and the occupants thrown into the water. The youths were both good swimmers, and one got near the floating craft and got ashore on it. The other who was some distance away was suddenly seen to be dragged under the water as the huge tail of an alligator was seen to lash the water furiously. The river is very broad at this place and those on shore had no time to go to the rescue.

In commenting upon the mistaken policy pursued in Acheen, the *Deli Courier* dwells upon the mischief wrought by Government in trying to turn the current of trade out of its natural channels, by closing certain ports and favouring others. Sabang, on Pulau Way, for instance, is not the natural shipping port of Acheen; yet efforts are made to force trade there. That journal says that there is too much of this official interference with traffic in Acheen. The current of trade has always been from the north west coast to the east coast, and from thence in Penang.

At the next meeting of the Sanitary Board, which takes place next Tuesday afternoon, it is doubtful whether there will be much of any general interest in the business transacted. There is a letter from the Government relative to a cemetery for Chinese at Kai Lun Wan and several matters of minor importance.

A TOXIC despatch of 2nd inst., to the *V. C. D. News*, says:—Vladivostok is now quiet. There is an unconfirmed report of a riot among the Chinese at Nicolayevsk on the night of the 31st ult., together with persistent rumours of riot imminent elsewhere, following upon the Vladivostok mutiny. Two revolutionary papers at Irkutsk are steadily agitating for a revolution. It is persistently rumoured that revolutionists between Harbin and Khabarovsk are plotting a system of plunder in order to provide funds for the furtherance of the agitation. On the 3rd, the *Asahi* learnt from Vladivostok that the situation was again showing signs of unrest. Since Saturday morning the market has been closed.

An extremely useful little pamphlet, makes its appearance containing a translation of the Chinese Bankruptcy Code of 1905, by Mr. Chang Nieh-yin, with an editorial by Mr. J. H. Teeddale. As the editor points out, 1905 when Imperial assent was obtained for this Code was a time when the city of Reform was yet under a great urgent, and the Code, though containing a few points of novelty, was a mere translation of the old Chinese law.

A SOMEWHAT amusing, if not curious, story is current among the natives of Bangkok during the last few days, says the *Siam Free Press*. It runs somewhat as follows: A Chinaman who had been rather hard up for money determined to sleep in a room where a former inmate committed suicide. This room was said to be haunted and great noises were heard there every night. The Celestial had a dream in which the ghost challenged him to sleep in the said room and fight him, promising him in the meantime that if he (the Celestial) overcame him, he (the ghost) would give him two lottery tickets which would be sure to win. The Celestial took up the challenge, and the first night after he slept in the room he appeared in his array. Nothing daunted the Celestial fell upon him and the struggle waged fast and furious until cock-crow when the ghost had to beat a retreat, leaving the Celestial in possession. Next day he played the lottery and won Tcs. 1,000. He is now the hero of a large circle of his friends. He is thinking of returning to China where he thinks he will carve his way to glory.

ON the arrival of the s.s. *Kaitang* at Singapore from Hongkong on 15th ult., three stowaways, a Japanese, a Bengali, and a Chinaman, were found on board the ship. The Japanese was taken to the police. The other two men were found five or six months each by Captain Radcliffe, in the Marine Court, later in the day. They are to be sent back to Hongkong by the agents of the *Kaitang*.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—

Salt Fish Guild (2 years) \$100.00

Hong Yat 30.00

St. Andrew's Church Kowloon 5.00

Wesleyan Church, Wanchai 17.54

THE fire bell changed out shortly after 4 p.m. on the 1st inst. Inquiries elicited the information that the outbreak was at West Point, in a family house, the ground floor of which was a shop. The fire brigade, in charge of Chief Inspector Baker, put out, at once, but the flames had been extinguished before their arrival on the spot. The fire was caused by the overturning of a lighted stove which set alight a bed of straw and grass. The damage done was trifling.

WE are courteously informed by Mr. A. Soulangue-Tessier, Acting Consul for France in Hongkong, that, by decision of H. E. the Governor-General of Indo-China, dated 16th May, 1906, a course of lectures under the name of "Universite Chinoise" has been instituted at Haoui for students of Indo-China and neighbouring countries. The course of lectures (higher teaching) was opened at Haoui on the 4th inst. and regulations relating thereto have been issued for general information.

A PEKING letter states that the Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung thinks that the designation of "Yueh-Han" for the Canton-Hankow Railway is inappropriate, as Yueh is the name for the province of Kwangtung, while Han stands for the city, or port of Hankow. His Excellency, therefore, proposes to rechristen the railway to Kwang-Wu (Kwangchow, Canton and Wuchang), the first of which is the provincial capital of Kwangtung and the second the provincial capital of Hupei.

THE Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Peking has concluded an agreement with the Waiwup by which Japanese postal matters will continue to be carried by the Chinese Northern Railway between Peking and Newchwang, while the transmission of mail matter between Peking and Mukden will be entrusted to the Chinese Imperial Post Office from November 1. Negotiations will be opened, immediately for a revision of the Postal Agreement in view of the absence of provisions for transmission by railway.

A FRENCH sailor named Brabant, belonging to the warship *Brutus*, gave a money-collector named Chun Lung, residing at 4, Sam To Lane, in charge last Monday night, for picking his pocket. Brabant alleged that Chun Lung secured from his pocket one silver watch and Albert, one \$5 banknote and \$1 in small change. The accused was charged with the offence before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, in the Police Court, on Tuesday, and was discharged, the Court holding that the evidence was insufficient to convict.

TAN LEUNG SHING, a coolie, of First Street, West Point, became infuriated with the pretty costumes the actors wore in the Peking theatre last night (inst.), and decided to get a "rig out" for himself. At the conclusion of the performance he succeeded in gaining admission to the actors' quarters. He was leaving the building with a pair of fancy shoes—part of the wearing apparel of a clown—and a dancing cane when he was arrested. When taken down he was found to have a pair of six months' stocks, given by Mr. Hazeland, his love for fancy stuff, will have ended.

TAOTAI C. S. LOW, a returned American student (C. E. M. 1873) and a civil engineer, has, according to the *Universal Gazette*, been appointed by Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Yunnan provinces, Engineer-in-chief of the railways of Yunnan province. We understand that Taotai Low who is at present in Shanghai has also been asked to go to Canton to take over the post of Engineer-in-chief of the Yueh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railway, vice Kwang Yang-kang who is to proceed to Chihli. Taotai Low built the Ping-shiang Railway, and also began the Hangchow line.—*N. C. D. News*.

APPARENTLY Lau Kau want notices posted, after landing stages in the Colony, reminding residents not to set foot ashore until the expiration of the term of the quarantine, from Hongkong on the 19th April, 1907, for the purpose of preventing the spread of the plague, was found having a quiet walk at Shau-ki-wan last Monday. A lunko, seeing a \$10 reward in arresting the intruder, did so. In the ordinary course of business, Lau came before Mr. Hazeland, in the Police Court, on Tuesday, and he was rewarded with twelve months' hard labour and six hours' stocks. His excuse for returning to Hongkong was that "he forgot all about it."

A COLLISION between a loaded truck, in charge of several coolies, and a private riksha took place yesterday afternoon (1st inst.) in Connaught Road Central. The riksha was very nearly demolished. One of its wheels was snapped off, the shafts swept clean away, and the hood partly destroyed. The damage amounted to about \$10. Neither the riksha coolie nor the driver of the truck was injured. The truck was to blame for the collision. The driver of the riksha, who was head truckman, Wong Fat, of 7, Sai Yau Lane, was arrested, this morning, Mr. Hazeland ordered him to pay the owner of the riksha \$10 compensation. That met the case.

THERE were only two cases of house breaking to report as occurring in the Colony since last Saturday, and in each case an arrest was made. Both accused were charged with the offences at the Police Court, to-day. Chan Chi SHING broke into the first floor of 71, Des Voeux Road West—the residence of Kwan Wat, a shopkeeper—yesterday morning and stole two long-kops. The second man gained admission to No. 30, Lime Street, at Sam-shul-pu, by picking the lock, and stole \$1.00 in cash and a razor. In leaving the premises he was seen by a lunko, whom he attacked. They admitted the charges, and each defendant was sent to goal for three weeks, with six hours' stocks.

WILLIAM GITT, an American merchant, residing at the Connaught Hotel, told Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne this morning (2nd inst.), in the Police Court, how very nearly he came losing an anchor yesterday morning. A sampanman he charged with stealing it. The anchor, Mr. Gitt said, was landed at West Point, near the Standard Oil works, from the *Don Ew*, a ship at eight o'clock this morning. An hour later it was missing. He caused inquiries to be made and discovered that accused and several others had thrown it into the harbour, with the object, no doubt, of removing it during the night. The anchor was located and fished out. The accused was found guilty and given three weeks' imprisonment.

WE (Shanghai Mercury) understand that Mr. Menarini, chief assistant of the Imperial Maritime Customs, has been transferred on promotion to Newchwang. While we congratulate Mr. Menarini on his promotion, we regret his departure from Shanghai, where he has taken an active part in our social life. What is Shanghai's loss will be Newchwang's gain.

THE *Asahi* says that Mr. J. H. Farley, an English resident of Yokohama, who was formerly a large importer of drugs from England, claims that, owing to a mistaken analysis made by the Department of Home Affairs of the Japanese Government, his commercial credit was destroyed. On this ground he demands from the Japanese Government two million yen compensation for damage.

GAMBLERS are again having a lively time. Two more raids were executed by the city police last Wednesday evening, and a batch of twenty-five men were made prisoners. Sergeant Lenag captured a sixteen man at 86, Third Street. Detective Sergeant Munster seized the remainder at a T'ung Hing Lane. They were paraded before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Thursday, and fined.

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begins to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Oil Guild (2 years) \$100.00

Church Parade Volunteer Camp 37.35

Military Church Parade Cathedral 31.03

Thank Offering 5.00

Sums under \$5 2.50

ANOTHER illicit postman, giving the name of Ng Hung, was arrested last Sunday afternoon. A lunko met him leaving the steamer *Shan Lee*, and believing that he carried opium, searched him. All that was found on him was fifty rounds of ammunition and eight boxes of letters. He was locked up. At the Police Court, on Monday morning, Ng Hung, pleaded guilty to both charges—being in possession of ammunition without a permit and infringing the exclusive rights of the Postmaster. On the first charge Mr. Hazeland fined him \$25 and ordered the ammunition to be forfeited. He paid \$100 on the second count.

On several occasions this week complaints have been made to the police at the Central Station to the effect that private rikshas left in the street overnight have been found to have been stripped of their brass fittings in the morning. A watch was kept which resulted in a capture being made last Tuesday evening. The man arrested was Chan Kau, who said he was a hicklayer, residing at 28, Bridges Street. He was caught removing two brass hinges from a riksha, belonging to a shopkeeper at 26, Queen's Road Central. On being charged by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Wednesday, the accused was sent to goal for three weeks.

ACCORDING to the customary usage, at each day's audience with the Grand Councilors the senior member, who is usually a Prince, acts as spokesman to their Majesties, the other members do not participate actively in any discussion unless questioned by the Emperor or Empress Dowager. But recently, notwithstanding the fact that Chang Chih-tung is ranked the 4th and Yuan Shih-kai as the 6th in seniority, their Majesties always consult with them on all reform questions. In order to be better able to converse with them, the Empress Dowager has ordered that the Grand Councilors may hereafter be seated in a straight line in front of her instead of one after the other as formerly.—*Sin Wan-pao*.



# WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:-

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
  2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
  3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
  4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
  5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
  6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
  7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
  8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:-

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cap Rock. Aberdeer.  
Waglan. Sau Ki Wan.  
Stanley. Sai Kung.  
Cape Collinson. Sha Tau Kok.  
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

F. G. FROD,  
Director

25th July, 1907.

# Information.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages at each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

## JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

## EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## OFFICE

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO. LD.

1, Ice House Road,  
Hong Kong

# SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOKIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROPRIATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	\$1.15/- for year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 3/4 3/10=\$16.04	5 1/2 %	\$66 1/2 \$67 1/2 new issue London 4 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$5 1/2
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 %	\$250
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000	Tls. 204,424	Final of 7/8 per share making in all 25/- for 1906-Tls. 2.05	6 %	Tls. 7 1/4 buyers
Shen Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$1,460,400	Final of 3/4 making \$40 for 1905 and interim of 1/4 for 1906	10 %	\$780
Yongtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$394,520	\$12 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$165
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$362,980	\$4 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$87 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	13 %	\$510
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$37 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	6 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,500,000	\$3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/4=\$5.14 per share	3 1/2 %	\$41 sellers \$39 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	700,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 %	Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 50 sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	\$172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$41/- \$41 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$137	\$1.00/- for year ending 30.6.1907	4 1/2 %	\$41 buyers \$10 1/2 buyers
Takli Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 10	\$1,500,000	\$18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$104
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	none	\$1 for 1907	...	\$21
Peak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 8 1/2 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	\$12,546	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 14.30 sales
Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	\$11,358	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$8 1/2
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Frederick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	\$67
Long and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	\$5700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 %	Tls. 74
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 207 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 1 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$22 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	\$0,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$0,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$96
Mumfry's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$56
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	76,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 10 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 10	\$1,500,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	18 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 %	\$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,500,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 53
Long-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 31,460	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	\$1,500,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	17 1/2 %	Tls. 280 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos & Cement Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/2	\$1,500,000	\$1,299	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$6 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$698	\$3 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500,000	1053	\$1 for 1906	...	\$10 1/2 ad b.
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 50 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	125,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.06	...	16 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	1855	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,500,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	\$16 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$11,004	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$14
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$1 for 4-year ending June 30th 07	8 1/2 %	\$24 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	Tls. 37 1/2 buyers
Masthead & Co., Ltd. (Bosch, en Landbouw)	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 27,603	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 37 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	none	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 1/2 %	\$2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	none	...	...	\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	none	...	...	Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 56 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 66 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 3 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 110 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,500,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 315 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	\$1,500,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 1/- for account 1907 (old)	...	Tls. 120
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$41,034	Interim of 1/3 for account 1907 (new)	...	\$58 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.10.07	6 1/2 %	Tls. 97
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 15,293	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$349	First year	...	\$11
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 60,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for 1907 and 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80/- for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11
					\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$5 1/2 buyers

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.